A Rational and Speedy
METHOD
Of Attaining to the
Latin Tongue.

In Two Parts.

The firſt containing ſuch Precepts as are common to all Languages.

The Second contains what is more peculiar to the Latin Tongue.

The whole being accommodated to the meaneſt Capacities, not only Perſons of riper Years, but any Child that can read Engliſh, may, by this Method, in a little time, arrive at a greater degree of Knowledg, than is uſually attain'd after ſeveral Years Drudgery in the common Road.

Moſt Logical Terms being in this Treatiſe explained, the Art of Reaſoning may be perfectly learned without much farther Trouble.

By *A. LANE*, M. A. K

LONDON, Printed for J. Harris at the Harrow
in *Little Britain*, and A. Bell at the Croſs-keys
and Bible in *Cornhil* near *Stocks-market*. 1698.

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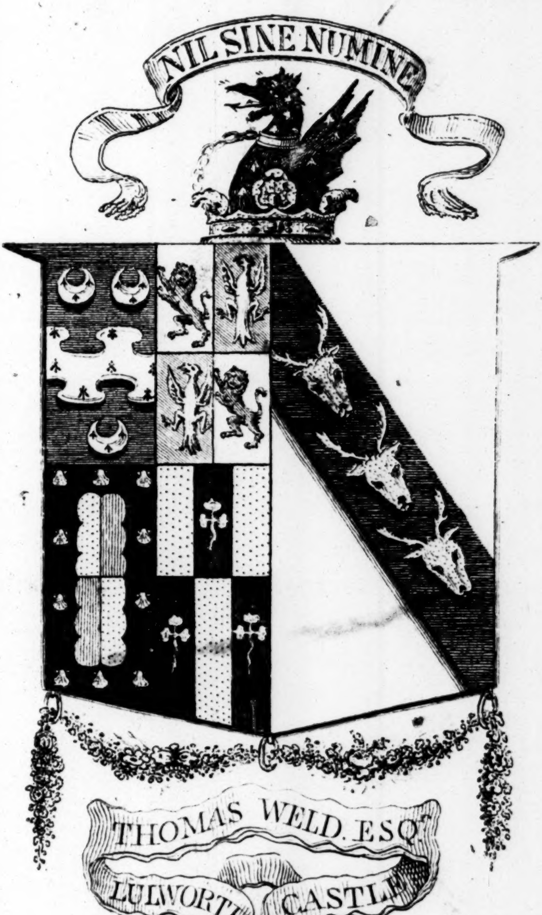
NIL SINE NUMINE
THOMAS WELD. ESQ^R.
LULWORTH CASTLE

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BRITISH MUSEUM

To the Right Honourable
Sir *RICHARD REYNELL*,
Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland.*

My Lord;

IF there be any thing in the following Sheets that may in the leaſt contribute to the more ſpeedy and rational Education of Youth, the World owes it to your Lordſhip, who firſt encouraged me in the proſecution of this Method with your eldeſt Son, then a Child about eight Years old; whoſe Proficiency, in a few Weeks time, was ſo remarkable, that ſeveral Perſons of Quality thought fit (on your Lordſhip's Recommendation) to put their Children under the ſame Conduct. My Lord; *I am not unſenſible that the Meanneſs of the Author might juſtly curb the Preſumption of this Dedication to your Lordſhip: but ſince there is no Man living, to whoſe laſting Friendſhip and Bounty I am ſo highly obliged, as to your Lordſhip's; I could not free my ſelf from the juſt Imputation of the fouleſt Ingratitude, if I did not lay hold of this Opportunity to make my humble Acknowledgments*

ments of your Lordſhip's manifold Favours as publick as my Book : Ejus qui accipit beneficium eſt paſſim prædicare, ne videatur ingratus & immemor. *I confeſs I was very ſhy for ſome time to make bold with your Lordſhip's Name ; but finding that the printed Specimen of the Book was generally approved, and that many learned Gentlemen not only in the City, but from the Country, and both the Univerſities, encouraged the Deſign by ſending in their Subſcriptions, I was thereby the more animated to gratify my innocent Ambition of acknowledging to your Lordſhip and the World, a Debt I can never diſcharge otherwiſe, than by my Prayers to Heaven for your Lordſhip and your Noble Family. And ſince ſome of the greateſt Princes have favourably accepted ſome ſlender Preſents of this kind, I humbly hope your Lordſhip will think it no Diſparagement that this* Embrio, *which firſt took Life under the warm Influence of your Lordſhip's Favour, is now proſtrated at your Lordſhip's Feet, imploring the ſame Protection which your Lordſhip always vouchſafed to,* My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble
and moſt devoted Servant,

A. LANE.

Of the ſeveral kinds of Words commonly called the Parts of Speech.

THere are four kinds of Words, a *Subſtantive*, an *Adjective*, a *Verb*, and a *Particle.* I know there are but four kinds of Words, becauſe there are but four kinds of Things to be ſignified by Words: For whatever is in the whole Univerſe, is either a *Thing*, or the *Manner* of a Thing; the *Action* of a Thing, or the *Manner* of an Action.

Of a SUBSTANTIVE.

A Subſtantive *is a Word that ſignifies a Thing, and may be declined in good Senſe in every ones native Language*, as the words *Man*, *Boy*, *Book*, *Reaſon*, &c. I know the word *Man* is a Subſtantive; 1*ſt*. Becauſe it ſignifies a thing. 2*dly*. Becauſe I can decline it in good Senſe thus, *Man*, of *Man*, to *Man*, with *Man*, &c. *Reaſon*, of *Reaſon*, to *Reaſon*, with *Reaſon*, &c. No other kind of Word ſo declined can make Senſe; as for example, the word *Againſt*; if I ſay, Of *againſt*, to *againſt*, with *againſt*, it is Nonſenſe; by which I know it is no Subſtantive.

Subſtantives are of two ſorts, *Common* or *Proper*.

A *common* or *univerſal* Noun is a Word which ſignifies ſome one kind of thing, and is common to all of that kind, as the words *Man*, *City*, *Kingdom*, *Houſe*, *Table*, *School*, &c. *Man* is one kind of thing, a *City* another, a *Kingdom* another, a *Houſe* another, a *Table* another, *&c.*

A *proper* Name is a Word given to ſome one individual thing of a Kind, by which it may be known and diſtinguiſhed from others of the ſame kind, as *Peter*, *London*, *England*: *Peter* diſtinguiſhes the Man ſo called from other Men; *London*, the City ſo called, from other Cities; *England*, the Kingdom ſo called, from other Kingdoms. *Man* is one kind of thing; *Peter* is one of that kind, *John* another, *James* another, *&c.* A City is one kind of thing; *London* is one of that kind, *Paris* another, *Rome* another, *&c.*

Obſ. *Though there be but one Sun, yet it is not therefore a proper Name, but a common or univerſal Noun, becauſe it is one kind of thing diſtinct from all others. And on the contrary, though there be many called* Peter, *yet it is not therefore a common or appellative Noun, becauſe it does not ſignify any one kind of thing, being nothing elſe but a meer Sound, whereby one individual thing is known and diſtinguiſhed from others of the ſame kind: For* Peter *is not common to all Men, nor is* Peter *one kind of thing,* John *another,* Thomas *another,* &c. *for a proper Name is not ſo called as if it were proper to one thing only,*

only, but becauſe every one may give what Name he pleaſes to that which is his own Property.

Obſ. *Perſons have uſually two proper Names, the former called the Name, and the latter the Sirname, or Name of the Family; as* Martin Luther: *Some have three or more proper Names, as* Julius Cæſar Scaliger.

Obſ. *Common Nouns may have* a, *or* the, *before them in good Senſe; but proper Names cannot: as* *a* Man, *a* City, *the* Kingdom; *but not a* William, *a* London, *the* England.

Obſ. *Appellatives are often made proper Names, but then regard is had only to the Sound, not to the Signification; otherwiſe theſe Sirnames,* Man, King, Knight, Johnſon, Robertſon, *&c. could not without Abſurdity be given to the Females of the Families ſo called.*

Obſ. *Proper Names, as ſuch, cannot be tranſlated from one Language to another; for if the Sound be changed, the proper Name is loſt: yet the Latines, to accommodate Foreign proper Names to their own Idiom, do often add to them a Latin Termination, as* us, a, um: *And Foreigners, for the ſame Reaſon, do uſually cut off the Latin Termination from Latin proper Names. Thus we ſay in Engliſh,* Mark, Rome, London; *in Latin,* Marcus, Roma, Londinum.

Of Number.

Subſtantives in reſpect of Number are diſtinguiſhed into *Singular* and *Plural.* A Subſtantive of the Singular Number denotes one thing, as a *Book*; a Subſtantive of the Plural Number is that which denotes more than one, as *Books*. In Engliſh the Plural Number is uſually made by adding *s* to the Singular, as a *Stone*, a *School*; plurally, *Stones*, *Schools*: but in Nouns ending in *s*, or in the Sound of *s*, (as in *x*, *z*, *ſh*, *ch*, *c*, and *g* ſoft) the Syllable *es* is added, becauſe *s* alone cannot be diſtinguiſhed in the Sound, as a *Houſe*, *Honſes*; a *Prize*, *Prizes*; a *Fox*, *Foxes*; a *Bruſh*, *Bruſhes*; a *Church*, *Churches*; a *Price*, *Prices*; an *Age*, *Ages*. Some Nouns form the Plural Number irregularly; as a *Man*, *Men*; a *Child*, *Children*; a *Mouſe*, *Mice*; a *Gooſe*, *Geeſe*; a *Tooth*, *Teeth*; &c. Some Nouns ending in *f*, uſually turn *f* into *v* in the Plural, as, a *Life*, *Lives*; a *Knife*, *Knives*; &c.

Of the declining of a Noun.

The declining of a Noun is the Variation thereof according to the various State or Caſe of the thing ſignified by it. In Grammar every thing is conſidered in a ſix-fold State or Caſe, *viz.* The *Nominative*, the *Vocative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accuſative*, and the *Ablative*. A Noun is in the Nominative State or Caſe when it is the Subject of a Verb, and then it uſually comes in good Senſe before the Verb; as, *the Maſter reads*: Here I know *Maſter* is in the Nominative Caſe, becauſe it is the Subject or Thing that reads, and comes in good Senſe before the verb *reads.*

reads. A Noun is in the Vocative Caſe when it is the Perſon to whom we ſpeak or call; as, *Maſter, I will obey:* Here I know *Maſter* is in the Vocative Caſe, becauſe it is the Perſon to whom I ſpeak.

A Noun is in the Genitive Caſe when it is the *Poſſeſſor* of ſome other thing *poſſeſſed*; as, *the Maſter's Book:* Here I know that *Maſter's* is in the Genitive Caſe, becauſe it is the Subſtantive of the *Poſſeſſor*, and *Book* the Subſtantive *poſſeſſed*; for there can be no *Poſſeſſor* without ſomething *poſſeſſed*.

In Engliſh the Genitive or Subſtantive of the *Poſſeſſor* is expreſſed two ways; either by adding *s* to the Subſtantive, or by putting the Particle *(of)* before it: When *s* is added to it, then the Subſtantive *Poſſeſſed* comes always after it in good Senſe; as, *the Maſter's Book*, not *Book Maſter's*: But when the Particle *(of)* comes before it, then the Subſtantive *Poſſeſſed* comes in good Senſe before *(of)*, as, *the Book of the Maſter.*

A Noun is in the Dative Caſe when it is the thing *to* which any Adjective or Verb is applied.

In Engliſh the Particle *to* comes uſually before the Dative, and the applied Words before (*to*), as, *this Book is profitable to the Maſter:* Here I know *Maſter* is in the Dative Caſe, becauſe the Particle (*to*) comes before it, and the applied word *profitable* before *to*.

A Noun is in the Accuſative Caſe when it is the Object of Action, or the thing into which the

Action paſſes, and then it uſually comes after a Verb, or Participle of an Active Signification; as, *I love the Maſter:* I know *Maſter* (in this Sentence) is in the Accuſative Caſe, becauſe it is the Object of my Action, or the thing I love, and comes after the Verb Active *love*.

A Noun is in the Ablative Caſe when it comes after any of theſe Particles, *with*, *from*, *in* or *by*; as, *I will go with the Maſter*; *I come from the Maſter:* Here I know *Maſter* is in the Ablative Caſe, becauſe it comes after the Particle *with*, *from*, &c.

The Subſtantive Father *declined.*

Nom. Sing. *a Father*; Voc. *Father*; Gen. *of a Father*, or *a Father's*; Dat. *to a Father*; Acc. *a Father*; Abl. *with*, *from*, *in*, or *by a Father:* Nom. Plu. *Fathers*; Voc. *Fathers*; Gen *of Fathers*; Dat. *to Fathers*; Acc. *Fathers*; Abl. *with*, *from*, *in*, or *by Fathers*. In Engliſh all Subſtantives are thus regularly declined in both Numbers, except the Perſonal Subſtantives (uſually called Pronouns) *I* and *thou*, thus declined.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Ablat.
Sing.	*I*	*of me*	*to me*	*me*	*with me*
Plur.	*we*	*of us*	*to us*	*us*	*with us.*
Sing.	*thou*	*of thee*	*to thee*	*thee*	*with thee*
Plur.	*ye*	*of you*	*to you*	*you*	*with you.*

Of the Genders of Nouns.

Subſtantives, in reſpect of Sex, are diſtinguiſhed into three Genders, *Maſculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter:* The Maſculine Gender is the He-kind, the Feminine the She-kind, the Neuter any thing that is neither He nor She. Some Nouns are ſaid only of the He-kind, and they are of the Maſculine Gender, as *a Father*, *a Brother*, &c. Some are only ſaid of the She-kind, and they are of the Feminine Gender, as *a Mother*, *a Siſter*. Some Nouns are ſaid of both Sexes, but principally of one of them. Nouns that are principally ſaid of the Males, are of the Maſculine Gender; as, *a Souldier*, *a Prince*, *a Captain*. Nouns that are principally ſaid of the Females are Feminine; as, *a Virgin*. Some Nouns are equally ſaid of both Sexes, but without regard to either Sex; and theſe are called Epicens, or Common Nouns; as, *a Sparrow*, *an Aſs*, *a Child*, &c. Some are ſaid only of things without Sex; and they are of the Neuter Gender; as, *a Stone*, *a Houſe*, &c. Some are ſaid, both of things that have Life, and of things without Life, and they are alſo of the Neuter Gender; as, *a Thing*, *a Creature*.

Obſ. *When we ſpeak of Epicens, without regard to the Sex, but only to ſuch a ſpecies or kind of thing, then we uſe them as Neuters: But when we ſpeak of one Sex diſtinct from the other, then we give them* *the Gender accordingly*; *as for Example*, the Nurſe took the Child and gave it ſuck: *but if we would be underſtood of the Male Sex*, *then we ſay*, gave him ſuck; *or of the Female*, gave her ſuck. *In Engliſh the Maſculine Gender is ſignified by* he, *the Feminine by* ſhe, *the Neuter by* it.

To diſtinguiſh the Sex in Epicens, we often add ſome Sex-diſtinguiſhing Word; as, *a Male-Child*, *a Female-Child*, *a He-Aſs*, *a She-Aſs*, *a Cock-Sparrow*, *a Hen-Sparrow*, &c. Some Nouns are Epicens in one Language, but not in another; as *an Aſs* in Engliſh for both Sexes; but in the Latine there is one Word for a *He-Aſs*, and another for a *She-Aſs*. Some are Epicens in both Languages; as, *a Sparrow* in Engliſh, and *Paſſer* in Latin, for both Sexes.

Of an ADJECTIVE.

AN Adjective *is a word that ſignifies the Manner or Quality of a Thing*, *and may in good Senſe be declined with a Subſtantive*, *and without a Subſtantive cannot make good Senſe*, as the words *wiſe*, *fooliſh*, *white*, *black*. I know the word *wiſe* is an Adjective; 1*ſt*. Becauſe it is the Manner or Quality of a thing. 2*dly*. Becauſe I can decline it in good Senſe with a Subſtantive, a *wiſe* Man, of a *wiſe* Man, to a *wiſe* Man, with a *wiſe* Man: So, *white* Paper, of *white* Paper, to *white* Paper. But in this Sentence (*I have white*) it is not Senſe unleſs I add ſome Subſtantive, as *white* Paper; *white* Bread, *white* Linen, *white* Hands, *&c.*

Adjectives in Engliſh receive no Alteration either as to Number or Caſe; but when they are put Subſtantively, they admit *s* to make them plural, as *Secrets* for *ſecret things*; *Goods* for *good things*. The Adjective *this* makes *theſe*; *that* makes *thoſe*; *ſelf* makes *ſelves* in the Plural Number.

Theſe following Adjectives are irregularly declined thus:

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Ablat.
Sing.	*He*	*of him*, or *his*	*to him*	*him*	*with him.*
	She	*of her*, or *hers*	*to her*	*her*	*with her.*
	It	*of it*, or *its*	*to it*	*it*	*with it.*

Theſe three are thus declined in the Plural Number.

N. Plu:	Gen:	Dat.	Acc.	Ablat.
They	*of them*, or *theirs*	*to them*	*them*	*with them.*

Nom. Sing. *Who*; Gen. *of whom*, or *whoſe*; Dat. *to whom*; Accuſ. *whom*; Ablat. *with whom*: So in the Plural.

Of the comparing of Adjectives.

Adjectives, in reſpect of Compariſon, are diſtinguiſhed into *comparable* and *incomparable* Adjectives. A *comparable* or *poſitive* Adjective is that which in good Senſe admits before it the Particles *more*, *moſt*, or *very*; as *hard*, *ſoft*, *wiſe*, *fooliſh*, &c.

I know *hard* is a comparable or poſitive Adjective, becauſe I can ſay in good Senſe, *more hard*, *moſt hard*, *very hard*.

An *incomparable* Adjective is that which cannot in good Senſe admit before it the Particles *more*, *moſt*, or *very*; as, *all*, *ſome*, *any*.

I know *all* is an incomparable Adjective, becauſe I cannot ſay in good Senſe, *more all*, *moſt all*, *very all*, &c.

From comparable Adjectives are formed *comparative* and *ſuperlative* Adjectives.

A comparative Adjective is that which ſignifies the ſame as the Poſitive with the Particle *more*.

The comparative Adjective is formed in Engliſh by adding the termination *er* to the poſitive; as, *harder*, *ſofter*, *wiſer*, *fooliſher*.

I know *harder* is a comparative Adjective, becauſe it is the ſame as *more hard*.

A *ſuperlative* Adjective is that which ſignifies the ſame as the poſitive with the Particle *moſt* or *very*. The *ſuperlative* Adjective is formed in Engliſh by adding the termination *eſt* to the Poſitive; as, *hardeſt*, *ſofteſt*, *wiſeſt*, *fooliſheſt*.

I

I know *hardeſt* is a ſuperlative Adjective, becauſe it is the ſame as *moſt hard*, or *very hard.*

Some Adjectives are irregularly compared in Engliſh; as, *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad* or *ill*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *little*, *leſs*, *leaſt*; *much*, *more*, *moſt*.

Of a VERB.

A Verb *is a word that ſignifies the Action*, *Paſſion*, *or Being of a thing*, *and may be conjugated in good Senſe with a Subſtantive of the Nominative Caſe before it*, *and without a Nominative Caſe cannot make Senſe*; as the words, *run*, *read*, *teach*, &c. I know the word *run* is a Verb; 1*ſt*. Becauſe it ſignifies the Action of a thing. 2*dly*. Becauſe I can conjugate it in good Senſe with a Nominative before it, thus, I *run*, thou *runneſt*, he *runneth*, we *run*, ye *run*, they *run*: So, I *read*, thou *readeſt*, he *readeth*, we *read*, ye *read*, they *read.* No other kind of Word can make Senſe, being thus conjugated; for if I ſay, me *read*, thee *readeſt*, him *readeth*, it is Nonſenſe, becauſe theſe are not Nominatives; and a Verb muſt always have a Nominative either expreſs'd or underſtood: for there can be no Action without an Agent, or Paſſion without a Patient.

Verbs, as to their Signification, are diſtinguiſhed into *Active*, *Paſſive*, and *Neuter*. A Verb Active is that which denotes the Action or Doing of its Subject or Nominative Caſe, and may in good Senſe have after it the Accuſative Caſe of its Object or thing it acts upon; as the Verbs *call*, *run*, *read*, *write*, &c. I know the Verb *call* is active, becauſe I can ſay in good Senſe, I *call* thee, I *call* him, I *call* her: but if I ſay, I *call* thou, I *call* he, I *call* ſhe, it is Nonſenſe, becauſe theſe are Nominatives, and not Accuſatives.

A Verb *Active*, in reſpect of its Object or Accuſative Caſe, is diſtinguiſhed into *Tranſitive* or *Intranſitive*. A Verb Active Tranſitive is that which in good Senſe admits many Accuſatives, as the Verb Active *call*; for I can ſay in good Senſe, I *call* thee, I *call* him, I *call Peter*, I *call John*, &c.

A Verb Active Intranſitive is that which in good Senſe admits only one Accuſative Caſe, and that of its own Signification, as the Verbs *run*, *go*, *live*, &c. I can ſay in good Senſe, I *run* a Race; I *go* a Journey; I *live* a Life; becauſe theſe are Accuſatives of their own Signification: but if I ſay, I *go* a Man; I *live* a Houſe; I *run* a Book; it is Nonſenſe, becauſe theſe are not Accuſatives of their own Signification.

Every Verb that in Engliſh admits before it the Auxiliary *do*, or *did*, in good Senſe, is a Verb Active, Tranſitive or Intranſitive; as, *I do die*; *I do grow*; *I do ſit*; &c.

A Verb *Paſſive* is that which denotes the Paſſion or Suffering of its Subject or Nominative, nor can it in good Senſe admit of an Accuſative Caſe after it; as, *I am read*; *I am called*. In Engliſh the Verb Paſſive is always expreſſed by two Words, the Verb *am*, and the Participle of the

Preter Tenſe; if either of theſe be wanting, it is not Paſſive.

A Verb *Neuter* is that which neither denotes the Action nor Paſſion of its Subject or Nominative Caſe, but only its Being or Exiſtence; and in good Senſe it admits after it a Nominative Caſe, as the Verb *am:* I can ſay in good Senſe, I *am* he; not, I *am* him, *&c.*

Of the Conjugation of a Verb.

The *conjugating* of a Verb is the Variation thereof according to its various Nominatives, and various Differences of Time or Tenſe.

Nominatives, as they are ſubjected to Verbs, are diſtinguiſhed into three ſorts, called by the Grammarians three *Perſons*, ſingular and plural.

Of the firſt Perſon ſingular is only one Nominative ſingular, *I:* Of the ſecond only one Nominative ſingular, *thou:* Of the third Perſon ſingular *he*; and every other Nominative ſingular except *I* and *thou.* Of the firſt Perſon plural is only one Nominative plural, *we:* Of the ſecond, *ye:* Of the third, *they*; and every other Nominative plural except *we* and *ye.*

Verbs have often ſeveral Terminations anſwering to theſe ſeveral Nominatives, called alſo the Perſons of the Verb. In Engliſh the firſt Perſon ſingular of Verbs, and the firſt, ſecond, and third Plural, are the ſame as, *I teach, we teach, ye teach, they teach:* The ſecond Perſon ſingular adds the Termination *eſt* to the Theam or Verb itſelf; as, *thou teacheſt:* The third Perſon adds *eth* or *s*, or the Syllable *(es)* when the Neceſſity of Pronunciation requires it; as, he *teacheth* or *teaches.*

That is always a Verb of the firſt Perſon ſingular that may in good Senſe be joined with the Nominative of the firſt Perſon ſingular, *I*; as, *I teach*; not, *I teacheſt*; becauſe *teacheſt* is not a Verb of the firſt Perſon ſingular. That Verb is of the ſecond Perſon ſingular that may be joined to the Nominative *thou* in good Senſe; as, *thou teacheſt*; not, *thou teach*; or, *thou teacheth:* and ſo of the reſt.

Obſ. *The Terminations* eſt *and* eth *are often contracted when another Vowel comes before them; as* doſt *for* doeſt, doth *for* doeth.

Of the different Tenſes or Times of a Verb.

There are five Tenſes or Times; The *Preſent, Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Pluperfect* and *Future.* The Preſent Tenſe ſhews that there is now ſomething a doing; as, *I do write*, or, *am writing a Letter*, is the ſame as, *I do now write*, or, *am now writing.* The Imperfect, or Preter-imperfect Tenſe, ſhews that ſomething was then a doing, or preſent at that time which we ſpeak of; as, *I was writing my Letter when your Meſſenger came to me.* The Perfect or Preter-perfect Tenſe is that which ſhews that ſome thing is already done and paſt;

as, *I have written my Letter.* The Pluperfect or Preter-pluperfect is that which ſhews that ſomething had been done before another thing that was done and paſt; as, *I had written my Letter an Hour before your Meſſenger came unto me.* The Future Tenſe is that which ſhews that ſomething is to come; as, *I ſhall write my Letter to morrow morning.* Theſe ſeveral Tenſes are known in Engliſh by Auxiliary Verbs; nor are there but two Tenſes which can be expreſſed without an Auxiliary, *viz.* the Preſent and Preter-perfect Tenſe. The Preſent Tenſe is the Theam it ſelf; as, *I call*, *I kill:* The Preter-perfect Tenſe is formed by adding the Termination *ed* to the Theam; as, *I called*, *I killed.* The Termination *ed* is often contracted into *'d*, and *d* often changed into *t*, a Letter of the ſame Organ; as, *forced*, *forc'd*, *forc't.*

Many Preter-perfect Tenſes are irregularly formed; as, *break*, *broke*; *write*, *writ* or *wrote*; *ſee*, *ſaw*; *run*, *ran*, &c.

The Auxiliary Verbs of the preſent Tenſe are *do*, *doſt*, *doth* or *does*; *am*, *art*, *is*, *are:* Of the Imperfect, *was*, *waſt*, *were*, *wert:* Of the Perfect, *have*, *haſt*, *hath*, *has*; *did*, *didſt:* Of the Pluperfect, *had*, *hadſt:* Of the Future, *ſhall*, *ſhalt*; *will* or *wilt*.

A Verb, in reſpect of its Mood or Manner of Expreſſion, is *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Imperative*. A Verb is Indicative when it ſimply declares. A Verb is Subjunctive when it is ſubjoined

joined to another Verb by the final Conjunction *that*; and then the Auxiliary Verb of the preſent Subjunctive is, *may*, *mayſt*; of the Imperfect *might*; of the Perfect, *might have*; of the Pluperfect, *might had*; of the Future, *may have.*

In the Imperative we *bid*, *command*, *intreat*, or *pray*. The Auxiliaries of the Imperative are *do*, or *be*: it is alſo expreſs'd by the Theam it ſelf without the Auxiliary, like the preſent and perfect Indicative.

Obſ. *In Imperative and Interrogative Sentences the Nominative comes after the Verb, when it is alone without an Auxiliary, but if there be an Auxiliary before the Verb, then the Nominative comes between the Auxiliary and the Verb*; *as*, write thou, *or*, do thou write; writeſt thou, *or*, doſt thou write?

The Verb Call *conjugated through all Moods and Tenſes, according to the Order of the Latin.*

The Tenſes of the Preſent Root.

Active Voice.			*Paſſive Voice.*		
		Preſent Indicative.			
I	*do*	*Call.*	*I*	*am*	*Called.*
thou	*doſt*		*thou*	*art*	
he	*doth*		*he*	*is*	
we	*do*		*we*	*are*	
ye	*do*		*ye*	*are*	
they	*do*		*they*	*are*	

Active Voice.			*Paſſive Voice.*		

Imperfect Indicative.

I	*was*	*Calling:*	*I*	*was*	*Called.*
thou	*waſt*		*thou*	*waſt*	
he	*was*		*he*	*was*	
we	*were*		*we*	*were*	
ye	*were*		*ye*	*were*	
they	*were*		*they*	*were*	

Future Indicative.

I	*ſhall*	*Call:*	*I*	*ſhall be*	*Called.*
thou	*ſhalt*		*thou*	*ſhalt be*	
he	*ſhall*		*he*	*ſhall be*	
we	*ſhall*		*we*	*ſhall be*	
ye	*ſhall*		*ye*	*ſhall be*	
they	*ſhall*		*they*	*ſhall be*	

Preſent Subjunctive.

That	*I*	*may*	*Call:*	*That*	*I*	*may*	*be*	*Called.*
	thou	*mayſt*			*thou*	*mayſt*	*be*	
	he	*may*			*he*	*may*	*be*	
	we	*may*			*we*	*may*	*be*	
	ye	*may*			*ye*	*may*	*be*	
	they	*may*			*they*	*may*	*be*	

Imperfect Subjunctive.

	Active Voice.			*Paſſive Voice.*	
That	*I might*	*Call:*	*That*	*I might be*	*Called.*
	thou mighteſt			*thou mighteſt be*	
	he might			*he might be*	
	we might			*we might be*	
	ye might			*ye might be*	
	they might			*they might be*	

Imperative.

Active Voice.		*Paſſive Voice.*	
do thou	*Call:*	*be thou*	*Called.*
do he		*be he*	
do ye		*be ye*	
do they		*be they*	

Perfect Indicative.

Active Voice.		*Paſſive Voice.*	
I have	*Called:*	*I have been*	*Called.*
thou haſt		*thou haſt been*	
he hath		*he hath been*	
we have		*we have been*	
ye have		*ye have been*	
they have		*they have been*	

Active Voice. *Passive Voice.*

Pluperfect Indicative.

Active Voice.		*Passive Voice.*	
I had	*Called:*	*I had been*	*Called.*
thou hadſt		*thou hadſt been*	
he had		*he had been*	
we had		*we had been*	
ye had		*ye had been*	
they had		*they had been*	

Perfect Subjunctive.

	Active Voice.			*Passive Voice.*	
That	*I might have*	*Called.*	*That*	*I might have been*	*Called.*
	thou mightſt have			*thou mightſt have been*	
	he might have			*he might have been*	
	we might have			*we might have been*	
	ye might have			*ye might have been*	
	they might have			*they might have been*	

Pluperfect Subjunctive.

	Active Voice.			*Passive Voice.*	
That	*I might had*	*Called:*	*That*	*I might had been*	*Called.*
	thou mightſt had			*thou mightſt had been*	
	he might had			*he might had been*	
	we might had			*we might had been*	
	ye might had			*ye might had been*	
	they might had			*they might had been*	

Active Voice. *Paſſive Voice.*

Future Subjunctive.

That	*I*	*may*	*have*	*Called:*	*That*	*I*	*may*	*have been*
	thou	*mayſt*	*have*			*thou*	*mayſt*	*have been*
	he	*may*	*have*			*he*	*may*	*have been*
	we	*may*	*have*			*we*	*may*	*have been*
	ye	*may*	*have*			*ye*	*may*	*have been*
	they	*may*	*have*			*they*	*may*	*have been*

Of a Participle.

A *Participle* is a Noun derived of a Ver which in good Senſe admits after it ſuch Ca as the Verb of which it is derived. A Paticiple is either *Subſtantive* or *Adjective*: t Subſtantive Participle (commonly called the Innitive) is uſually expreſs'd in Engliſh by putti the Particle *to* before the Theam or Verb it ſel as, *to read*, *to teach*, *to call*, &c.

The Adjective Participles uſed in Engliſh a two, the Participle of the Preſent Tenſe, a the Participle of the Preter Tenſe. The Particple of the Preſent Tenſe is made by putting t termination *ing* to the Theam; as, *write*, *writin* *call*, *calling*, &c.

The Participle of the Preter Tenſe ends in *t*, or *n*. If the Verb of the Preter Tenſe en in *d* or *t*, then the Preter Participle is the ſa

wi

ith it, and is only diſtinguiſhed in Senſe, not Sound: but if the Verb of the Preter Tenſe nd otherwiſe than in *d* or *t*, then the Participle f the Preter Tenſe, for the moſt part, ends in ; as, *break*, *broke*, *broken*.

Obſ. En *is often contracted into* n, *as* ſlay, ſlew, ain; know, knew, *or* known.

Obſ. *That Preter Tenſe of a Verb which admits fore it, in good Senſe, the Auxiliary Verb* have, *is ſo the Participle of the Preter Tenſe*; *as*, I teach, have taught: *I know* taught *is alſo the Preter Par- ciple, becauſe it comes in good Senſe after the Auxi- ary* have.

Obſ. *Thoſe Verbs which form the Preter Tenſe herwiſe than by* d *or* t, *have uſually two Preter Tenſes, e of which admits the Auxiliary* have, *the other not*; , I ſee, I have ſeen, *or*, I ſaw; *I cannot ſay in od Senſe*, I have ſaw: *Whence I know the Preter enſe* ſaw *is only a Verb, and not alſo a Participle.*

Obſ. *In external or corporeal Actions the Preſent aſſive is beſt expreſſed in Engliſh by* a, *and the Parti- ple in* ing; *as*, the Book is a reading: *but if I y*, the Book is read, *it is an immediate Preter enſe rather than a Preſent. But in Internal Acti- ns, or Actions of the Mind, the Preſent Tenſe is eſt expreſs'd by the Preter Participle*; *as*, I am oved; thou art hated: *Here the Preſent Tenſe plainly ſignified*; *nor can it be underſtood of the ime paſt.*

Of

Of a PARTICLE.

A Particle *is a word that ſignifies ſome Manner, Circumſtance or Connection of Verbs, and can neither be declined nor conjugated in good Senſe*; as the words, *wiſely*, *fooliſhly*, *with*, *as*, &c. I know the word *wiſely* is a Particle; 1*ſt*. Becauſe it ſignifies the Manner of an Action; as, *I ſpeak wiſely*. 2*dly*. Becauſe I can neither decline nor conjugate it in good Senſe; for if I ſay, *wiſely*, of *wiſely*, to *wiſely*, with *wiſely*; or, I *wiſely*, thou *wiſelieſt*, he *wiſelieth*, it is all Nonſenſe; whence I know it is a Particle: and ſo of all others.

Particles are of three ſorts; *Adverbs*, *Prepoſitions*, and *Conjunctions*.

An *Adverb* is a Particle that denotes the Manner or Quality of an Action, and with one Verb makes compleat Senſe; as, *ſwiftly*, *ſlowly*, *merrily*, *ſadly*, &c. I know *ſwiftly* is an Adverb, becauſe it compleats the Senſe with one Verb, as in theſe Sentences; a Horſe runs *ſwiftly*; a Fool ſpeaks *fooliſhly*; a good Scholar reads *diligently*.

A *Prepoſition* is a Particle that denotes ſome Circumſtance of an Action, and cannot make compleat Senſe with one Verb without ſome oblique Caſe after it; as the Prepoſitions, *of*, *to*, *with*, *from*, *againſt*, &c.

Here I know the Particle *of* is a Prepoſition, becauſe I cannot ſay in compleat Senſe, I ſpoke *of*, *of*, but I ſpoke *of him*; not, I ſpoke *of he*, becauſe *he* is not an oblique Caſe, but the Nominative, with which no Prepoſition can make Senſe: ſo, *with me*, not, *with I*; *from thee*, not, *from thou*, &c.

Obſ. *The Nominative and Vocative are called* Direct *Caſes*, *all the reſt are called* Oblique *Caſes.*

A *Conjunction* is a Particle that denotes the Connexion or joining of two Verbs, or (which is the ſame) of two Sentences together, and cannot with one Verb compleat the Senſe, but leaves the Hearer in ſuſpence till another Sentence be added, as the Particles *when*, *whilſt*, *if*, *as*, *that*, &c. as in theſe Sentences; *when* I was ſick; *if* I live well; *as* I came home; *that* I may read, *&c.* where the Senſe remains imperfect, and leaves the Mind in ſuſpence till another Sentence be added; as, *when* I was ſick, I ſent for a Phyſician; *as* I came home, I met my Maſter; I will go to my Chamber, *that* I may *read*; *if* I live well, I ſhall die happily.

Obſ. *Oftentimes the ſame word is of different Parts of Speech according to its different Significations, which muſt be diſtinguiſhed by the Senſe of the Sentence in which it is; as the words* love, work, ring, ſound; *in theſe following Sentences: True* Love *is very rare*, *I* love *all good Men*; *I* work *a good* Work; *I loſt a* Ring, *I'll* ring *the Bell*; *I'll* ſound *an Alarm*, *I hear the* Sound *of the Trumpet*, *he is a Man of a* ſound *Judgment.*

Obſ. *There are ſome Words that are Abbreviatures of ſeveral Words in ſome one Caſe*; *as*, when, then, where, there, here, whither, hither, thither, whence, thence, hence, now, *&c.* When *ſignifies at which time, or at what time*; then, *at that time*; where, *in which place, or at what place*; there, *in that place*; here, *in this place*; whither, *to what place*; hither, *to this place*; thither, *to that place*; whence, *from what place*; thence, *from that place*; hence, *from this place*; now, *at this time*, &c. *They are commonly called Adverbs of Time or Place; but moſt Adverbs are derived of Adjectives, and in Engliſh they are uſually formed by adding the Termination* ly *to the Adjective*; *as*, hard, hardly; meek, meekly, *&c.*

A Word that is not derived of another, is called a *primitive* Word; a Word that is derived of another, is called a *derivative.* A Word that is not compoſed of two Words, is called a *ſimple* Word; a Word that is compoſed of two or more Words, is called a *compound* Word. A Word of one Syllable is called a *Monoſyllable*; a Word of two Syllables is called a *Diſſyllable*: any Word of more than one Syllable is called a *Pluriſyllable*; any Word of more than two Syllables is called a *Polyſyllable.*

Interjections are only Signs of ſome ſudden Paſſion, as of Joy or Grief, Pain or Pleaſure, Indignation or Admiration, or the like, and ought not to be reckoned among the Parts of any Language, as being the ſame in all Languages, and alſo common to Brutes with Men; as, *ha ha he*, *O*, *oh*, &c.

The Second Part.

Containing what is more peculiar to the Latin Tongue.

THE Caſes are expreſſed in Latin by ſeveral Terminations or Endings, of which there are five Forms, called *Declenſions.*

A TABLE of the five Declenſions, with the Quantities marked over the Vowels; a long Syllable thus, ¯; *a ſhort thus* ˘.

N. V. S.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	N.V.Pl.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
Femina	*æ*	*æ*	*am*	*ā*	*æ*	*ārum*	*īs*	*ās*	*īs.*
Puer	*ī*	*ō*	*um*	*ō*	*ī*	*ōrum*	*īs*	*ōs*	*īs.*
Vates	*ĭs*	*ī*	*em*	*ĕ*	*ēs*	*um*	*ĭbŭs*	*ēs*	*ĭbŭs.*
Fructus	*ūs*	*ŭī*	*um*	*ū*	*ūs*	*uum*	*ĭbŭs*	*ūs*	*ĭbŭs.*
Dies	*ēī*	*ēī*	*em*	*ē*	*ēs*	*ērum*	*ēbŭs*	*ēs*	*ēbŭs.*

The Vocative Singular is, for the moſt part, like the Nominative Singular, and the Vocative Plural always like the Nominative Plural. The Dative and Ablative Plural are always alike. In Nouns of the Neuter Gender, the Nominative, Vocative and Accuſative, are the ſame; and in the Plural Number they end all three in *a*; as, Nom. Voc. Acc. ſing. *Corpus*; Nom. Voc. Acc. plu. *Corpora*.

The Declenſion of a Noun is known by its Genitive ſingular: That is a Noun of the firſt Declenſion whoſe Genitive ends in *æ*; as, *penna*, *pennæ*: Of the ſecond, whoſe Genitive ends in *i*; as, *liber*, *libri*: Of the third, whoſe Genitive ends in *is*; as, *poema*, *poematis*: Of the fourth, whoſe Genitive ends in *us*; as, *manus*, *manus*: Of the fifth, whoſe Genitive ends in *ei*; as, *facies*, *faciei*.

If the Noun be of the plural Number only, its Declenſion is known by the Genitive Plural; as, *calendæ*, *calendarum*, of the firſt: *Cœli*, *cœlorum*, of the ſecond: *Cælites*, *cælitum*, of the third: *Idus*, *iduum*, of the fourth.

That part of the Noun which is before the Termination, is the Root, which often ſuffers ſome Alteration in the Genitive ſingular; whence there are two Roots, the Nominative Root and the Genitive Root.

The Vocative ſingular, and in Neuters the Accuſative ſingular, have always the Nominative Root; all the other Caſes, ſingular and plural, have the Genitive Root: as,

	Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	*Serm*	*o*	Nom.	*Sermon*	*es*
Voc.		*o*	Voc.		*es*
Gen.	*Sermon*	*is*	Gen.		*um*
Dat.		*i*	Dat.		*ibus*
Acc.		*em*	Acc.		*es*
Abl.		*e*	Abl.		*ibus.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	*Corp*	*us*	Nom.	*Corpor*	*a*
Voc.		*us*	Voc.		*a*
Acc.		*us*	Gen.		*um*
Gen.	*Corpor*	*is*	Dat.		*ibus*
Dat.		*i*	Acc.		*a*
Abl.		*e*	Abl.		*ibus.*

The Terminations of the Nominative ſingular in the ſeveral Declenſions.

Of the firſt Declenſion are moſt Nouns in *ă*, and many Greek Nouns in *ās*, *ēs*, and *ē*. Of the ſecond are moſt Nouns in *ĕr*, *ĭr*, *ŭs* ; and all in *um* ; and many Greek Nouns in *ŏs* and *ŏn*, which the Latins uſually turn into *us* and *um*. Of the third are Nouns of all endings except *um* and *ū*. Of the fourth are many in *ŭs*, and all in *ū*. Of the fifth are, *res*, *ſpes*, *fides* ; and all in *ies*, except *abies*, *aries*, *paries*, *quies*, of the third.

The Genders of Nouns are the ſame in Latin as in Engliſh, except *natural Neuters* and *Epicens*, which in Latin are called *Maſculine*, *Feminine* or *Neuter*, according to their various Terminations and Declenſions. As for example ; *Pater*, a Father, is Maſculine, becauſe it is ſaid of the He-kind only ; *Mater*, a Mother, is Feminine, becauſe it is ſaid of the She-kind only ; *Scriba*, a Clerk, is Maſculine, becauſe it is principally ſaid of the He-kind ; *Virgo*, a Virgin, is Feminine, becauſe it is principally ſaid of the She-kind : but

Penna, a Pen, is a natural or Engliſh Neuter, becauſe it is ſomething that is neither he nor ſhe; but it is a Latin Feminine, becauſe it is a Noun in *a* of the firſt Declenſion: So the Latin Epicen *Paſſer* is of the Maſculine Gender, becauſe it is a Noun in *er* of the third Declenſion, *&c.*

Obſ. *We often expreſs the Maſculine Gender by* hic, *the Feminine by* hæc, *and the Neuter by* hoc; *as*, hic vir, hæc mulier, hoc animal. *And if the Noun be of the plural Number only, we expreſs the Maſculine by* hi, *the Feminine by* hæ, *the Neuter by* hæc; *as*, hi cœli, hæ nuptiæ, hæc arma. *We alſo uſe* m *for Maſculine*, f *for Feminine, and* n *for Neuter.*

The Perſonal Subſtantives ego, tu, ſui, *commonly called Pronouns, are thus declined.*

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
Sing.	*Ego*	*mei*	*mihi*	*me*	*me*
Plur.	*Nos*	*noſtrum* vel *noſtri*	*nobis*	*nos*	*nobis.*
Sing.	*Tu*	*tui*	*tibi*	*te*	*te*
Plur.	*Vos*	*veſtrum* vel *veſtri*	*vobis*	*vos*	*vobis.*
Sing. & Plu.		*Sui*	*ſibi*	*ſe*	*ſe.*

Of

Of Latin Adjectives.

ALL Latin Adjectives are either of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, or of the third. Adjectives of the firſt and ſecond are of three Terminations, and end in *us*, *a*, *um*, or *er*, *a*, *um*; *us* and *er* Maſculine, *a* Feminine, *um* Neuter: as, *hic bonus*, *boni*; *hæc bona*, *bonæ*; *hoc bonum*, *boni*: *hic niger*, *nigri*; *hæc nigra*, *nigræ*; *hoc nigrum*, *nigri*. There is one in *ur*; *hic ſatur*, *hæc ſatura*, *hoc ſaturum*. The following Adjectives make *ius* in the Genitive, and *i* in the Dative, for all the three Genders: In all the other Caſes they are regularly declined like other Adjectives of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion.

Nominative			Gen.	Dat.
M.	F.	N.		
Unus	*una*	*unum*	*unīus*	*uni*
Ullus	*ulla*	*ullum*	*ullīus*	*ulli*
Totus	*tota*	*totum*	*totīus*	*toti*
Solus	*ſola*	*ſolum*	*ſolīus*	*ſoli*
Uter	*utra*	*utrum*	*utrīus*	*utri*
Neuter	*neutra*	*neutrum*	*neutrīus*	*neutri*
Ille	*illa*	*illud*	*illīus*	*illi*
Iſte	*iſta*	*iſtud*	*iſtīus*	*iſti*
Ipſe	*ipſa*	*ipſum*	*ipsīus*	*ipſi*
Alter	*altera*	*alterum*	*alterĭus*	*altĕri*
Alius	*alia*	*aliud*	*alīus*	*alii.*

Duo *declined.*

	Nom. pl.	Gen.	Dat. & Abl.	Acc.
M.	*Duo*	*duorum*	*duōbus*	*duos*
F.	*Duæ*	*duarum*	*duabus*	*duas*
N.	*Duo*	*duorum*	*duōbus*	*duos.*

Some Adjectives of the third Declenſion are of two Terminations; ſome either of three or of two, and ſome of one. Adjectives of two Terminations end in *ĭs* and *ĕ*, *is* Maſculine and Feminine, and *e* Neuter: they form the Genitive in *is* not increaſing; the Ablative in *ī*; the Genitive plural in *ium*; the Nominative Plural Neuter in *ia*; as, *hic & hæc mitis*, *& hoc mite*; Genitive *mitis*, &c.

Theſe Adjectives, *acer*, *alăcer*, *celĕber*, *campeſter*, *equeſter*, *pedeſter*, *celer*, *ſalūber*, *ſylveſter*, *volŭcer*, *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*, are either of three Terminations, in *er*, *is* and *e*; or of two, in *is* and *e* only, and form the Ablative in *i*, the Genitive plural in *ium*, the Nominative plural Neuter in *ia*; as, *hic acer*, *hæc acris*, *hoc acre*; or, *hic & hæc acris & hoc acre*, Gen. *acris*, &c. An Adjective of any other ending is of one Termination, and of all the three Genders, and makes the Ablative in *e* or *i*; the Genitive plural in *ium*; the Nominative plural Neuter in *ia*: as, *hic hæc hoc fœlix*, Gen. *fœlicis*, &c. *hi & hæ tres*, *& hæc tria*, Gen. *trium*, Dat. *tribus*, &c.

Obſ. *Some Adjectives of the third are alſo of the firſt and ſecond*; *as*, hilaris hilare; *or*, hilarus hilara hilarum.

Some Adjectives are undeclined, as *frugi*, *nequam*, *tot*, *quot*, *aliquot*, *quotquot*, *totidem*, *quatuor*; and all the Cardinal Numbers except *unus*, *duo*, *tres*, and the Compounds of *centum*; as, *ducenti ducentæ ducenta*, &c.

Of the comparing of Latin Adjectives.

The *Comparative* is made in Latin by adding the Terminations *ior* and *ius* to the Genitive Root of the *Poſitive*: *ior* is Maſculine and Feminine, *ius* Neuter, both of the third Declenſion, and form the Genitive in *ōris*, the Ablative in *e* or *i*; the Genitive plural in *um*, not *ium*; the Nominative plural Neuter in *a*, not *ia*; as, *niger*, Gen. *nigri*; *hic & hæc nigrior & hoc nigrius*, Gen. *nigrioris*, &c. ſo *fælix*, Gen. *fælicis*; *hic & hæc fælicior & hoc fælicius*, Gen. *fælicioris*, &c. The *Superlative* is formed by adding the terminations *iſsĭmus iſsĭma iſsĭmum* to the Genitive Root of the Poſitive; as, Gen. *fælic-is*, *hic fæliciſſimus*, *hæc fæliciſſima*, *hoc fæliciſſimum*. But if the Poſitive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed from the Nominative, by turning *er* into *errĭmus*; as, *niger*, *nigerrimus*; *acer*, *acerrimus*, &c.

The Adjectives *facilis*, *humilis*, *ſimilis*, *gracilis*, *docilis*, *agilis*, form the Superlative, by turning *ĭlis* into *illĭmus*, as *facillimus*, *humillimus*, &c.

Poſitives in *dĭcus*, *fĭcus*, *vŏlus*, *lŏquus*, are compared by turning *us* into *entior* and *entiſſimus*; as, *beneficus*, *maledicus*, *benevolus*, *vaniloquus*; *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, *beneficentiſſimus*, *&c.* Poſitives in *us* pure are ſeldom compared, but by adding the comparative Particle *magis*, and the ſuperlative Particle *maximè* to the Poſitive, which every other Poſitive may alſo have: as, *arduus*, *magis arduus*, *maximè arduus*; ſo, *magis durus*, or *durior*; *maximè durus*, or *duriſſimus*, *&c.* A Letter or a Syllable is called *pure* when a Vowel goes before it, and *impure* when a Conſonant goes before it.

Some Poſitives are irregularly compared; as, *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *malus*, *pejor*, *peſſimus*; *magnus*, *major*, *maximus*; *parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*; *nequam*, *nequior*, *nequiſſimus*; *vetus*, *veterior*, *veterrimus*.

Some Poſitives have only the Comparative in uſe; as, *adoleſcens*, *adoleſcentior*; *juvenis*, *junior*; *ſenex*, *ſenior*. Some have only the Superlative in uſe; as, *inclytus*, *inclytiſſimus*; *meritus*, *meritiſſimus*.

In ſome the Poſitive is not in uſe; as, *inferior*, *infimus*; *interior*, *intimus*; *exterior*, *extimus* vel *extremus*; *ſuperior*, *ſupremus* vel *ſummus*; *poſterior*, *poſtremus*; *ulterior*, *ultimus*; *prior*, *primus*; *proprior*, *proximus*; *ocyor*, *ocyſſimus*, &c.

Multus has not the Comparative ſave in the Neuter Gender, which is *plus*; the Superlative is *plurimus-a-um*. *Plus* is uſed as a Subſtantive in the

the ſingular Number, and in the plural Number it has *hi & hæ plures & hæc plura*, Gen. *plurium*, Dat. *pluribus*, &c. *Ipſiſſimus* from *ipſe* is ſaid. Some proper Names being put for ſome remarkable Quality in the Perſons ſo called, are catachreſtically compared, as *Neronior* from *Nero*.

Adjectives derived of Subſtantives are called *poſſeſſive* Adjectives; as *regius* from *Rex*, *dominicus* from *Dominus*, &c. A poſſeſſive Adjective ſignifies the ſame as the Genitive of the Subſtantive from which it is derived; as, *Regius* of a King, *Dominicus* of the Lord. There are ſome poſſeſſive Adjectives in *ōſus*, which ſignify abundance of the Thing, whence they are called *frequentative Poſſeſſives*; as from *ventus ventoſus*, full of Wind or windy; from *lapis lapidoſus*, full of Stones or ſtony, *&c.*

There are ſome in *eus*, which uſually ſignify the Matter of which any thing is made, and therefore called *material Poſſeſſives*; as from *lignum ligneus*, from *aurum aureus*, from *argentum argenteus*, &c. Theſe Material Poſſeſſives are uſually formed in Engliſh by adding *en* to the Subſtantive; as, *Wood, wooden*; *Gold, golden*: ſo *poculum aureum*, a golden Cup, or a Cup of Gold.

Obſ. *In Engliſh the Subſtantive it ſelf is often uſed as a poſſeſſive Adjective before another Subſtantive; as a* Church-man, *a* School-boy, *&c.*

Obſ. *No incomparable Adjectives have the Vocative either in Engliſh or Latin, becauſe they always ſpeak of, (but the Vocative is always ſpoken to) as*, a, the, this, that, theſe, thoſe, all, every, *&c. hic*, *ille*, *omnis*, *quidam*, &c.

There are a few Adjectives, commonly called Pronouns, peculiarly declined, thus;

N.S.	gen.	dat.	acc.	abl.	N.pl.	gen.	dat.abl.	acc.
hic	*hŭjŭs*	*huic*	*hunc*	*hōc*	*hi*	*horum*	*his*	*hos*
hæc	*hujus*	*huic*	*hanc*	*hāc*	*hæ*	*harum*	*his*	*has*
hōc	*hujus*	*huic*	*hoc*	*hōc*	*hæc*	*horum*	*his*	*hæc.*
ĭs	*ejus*	*ei*	*eum*	*eō*	*ii*	*eorum*	*iis*	*eos*
ea	*ejus*	*ei*	*eam*	*eā*	*eæ*	*earum*	*iis*	*eas*
ĭd	*ejus*	*ei*	*id*	*eō*	*ea*	*eorum*	*iis*	*ea.*
qui	*cujus*	*cui*	*quem*	*quo*	*qui*	*quorum*	*quibus*	*quos*
quæ	*cujus*	*cui*	*quam*	*qua*	*quæ*	*quarum*	*quibus*	*quas*
quod	*cujus*	*cui*	*quod*	*quo*	*quæ*	*quorum*	*quibus*	*quæ.*

Iſtic is compounded of *iſte* and *hic* : Nom. *iſtic iſtæc iſtoc* vel *iſtuc*, Acc. *iſtunc iſtanc iſtoc* vel *iſtuc*; Nom. and Acc. plu. Neuter *iſtæc*. We often uſe *eis* for *iis*. The Interrogative *quis quæ quod* vel *quid*, is declined like *qui quæ quod*. *Qui* is uſed in the Abl. ſingular for all the three Genders. The Poets uſe *queis*, and ſometimes *quīs*, for *quibus*.

The Compounds of *quis*, *aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *ſiquis*, have *qua* inſtead of *quæ* in the Feminine ſingular, and Neuter plural; as, *aliquis aliqua aliquod* vel *aliquid*, Nom. plu. *aliqui aliquæ aliqua*. *Quiſquis* is not uſed in the Feminine, and in the Neuter it is *quidquid* or *quicquid*, Gen. *cujuſcujus*, &c.

The Adjective muſt be conformed to its Subſtantive in Gender, Number and Caſe, as *vir bonus*, *mulier bona*, *animal bonum*.

A

A Table of the Genders of Latin Subſtantives.

a *of the 1ſt.*	f [1]	on *of the 3d.*	m [4]	es *of the 5th.*	f [16]	us *odis*	m
a *of the 3d.*	n	o *inis*	f [5]	is *idis*	f [17]	us *uis*	f
a *plural*	n	o *onis*	m [6]	is *inis*	m	us *untis*	f
e *of the 1ſt.*	f	ar	n [7]	is *eris*	m	us *of the 4th.*	m [24]
e *of the 3d.*	n	er *of the 2d.*	m [8]	is *itis*	f	aus	f
æ *plural*	f	er *of the 3d.*	m [9]	is *eos* vel *ios*	f	bs, ls, ms, rs,	f [25]
i *ſingular*	n	or	m [10]	is *is*	f [18]	ns *monoſyl.*	f [26]
i *plural*	m	ur	n [11]	os *of the 2d.*	m [19]	ns *pluriſyl.*	m [27]
c, l	n [2]	as *of the 1ſt.*	m	os *of the 3d.*	m [20]	ps *monoſyl.*	f [28]
um	n	as *of the 3d.*	f [12]	us *of the 2d.*	m [21]	ps *pluriſyl.*	m
an, in	m	es *of the 1ſt.*	m	us *eris*	n	ys	f [29]
en *enis*	m	es *increaſing*	m [13]	us *oris*	n [22]	t, u, y	n
en *inis*	n [3]	es *is*	f [14]	us *uris*	n [23]	x *monoſyl.*	f [30]
on *of the 2d.*	n	es *plural*	f [15]	us *udis*, *utis*	f	x *pluriſyl.*	m [31]

Exceptions from the foregoing Rules.

[1] Hic *hadria*, *cometa*, *planeta*. [2] Hic *ſal*, *ſol*, *mugil*, *ſtrigil*. [3] Hic *pecten*. [4] Hæc *ſindon*, *icon*. [5] Hic *cardo*, *ordo*, *margo*, *turbo*, *homo*, *nemo*. [6] Hæc *talio*, *legio*, *ratio*, and all Verbals in *io*. Hæc *caro carnis*. [7] Hic *ſalar*. [8] Hæc *diameter*. [9] Hoc *cadaver*, *iter*, *uber*, *ver*, *verber*, *tuber*, *ſpinther*, *cicer*, *ſiſer*, *piper*, *papaver*, *gingiber*, *juger*. [10] Hæc *arbor*; hoc *cor*, *ador*, *æquor*, *marmor*. [11] Hic *fur*, *furfur*, *turtur*, *vultur*. [12] Hic *as aſſis*, and all in *as antis*; hoc *vas vaſis*, *eryſipelas*, *artocreas*, *pancreas*. [13] Hæc *merces*, *compes*, *ſeges*, *teges*, *quies*; hoc *æs æris*. [14] Hic *coles*, *acinaces*; hoc *cacoethes*, *hippomanes*. [15] Hi *antes*, *lemures*. [16] Hic *dies*, and its compounds. [17] Hic *lapis*. [18] Hic *axis*, *anguis*, *aqualis*, *callis*, *caulis*, *collis*, *canalis*, *caſſis*, *faſcis*, *fuſtis*, *follis*, *enſis*, *menſis*, *orbis*, *piſcis*, *poſtis*, *ſentis*, *torris*, *vectis*, *vermis*, *unguis*, and *aſſis* with its compounds, (as *centuſſis*, *beſſis*) and all in *nis* not increaſing. Hic *glis gliris*. [19] Hæc *arctos*, *eos*; hoc *chaos*, *melos*. [20] Hæc *cos*, *dos*, *arbos*; hoc *os oris*, & *os oſſis*. [21] Hæc *domus*, *humus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *vannus*, *antidotus*, *byſſus*, *abyſſus*, *diametrus*, *dialectus*, *dipthongus*, *eremus*, *papyrus*, *methodus*, with all other compounds of ὁδὸς: hoc *pelagus*, *vulgus*. [22] Hic *lepus*. [23] Hic *mus*, hæc *tellus*. [24] Hæc *acus*, *domus*, *ficus*, *manus*, *porticus*, *tribus*; hæ *idus*. [25] Hic *chalybs*. [26] Hic *dens*, *mons*, *fons*, *pons*. [27] Hæc *juglans*. [28] Hic *gryps*. [29] Hic *botrys*, *amphibrachys*, *tribrachys*. [30] Hic *grex*, & *calx* the heel. [31] Hæc *fornax*, *ſmilax*, *halex*, *ſupellex*, *tomex*, *vibex*; and all in *anx*, *inx*, *ix*, except hic *calix*, *fornix*, *phœnix*, *varix*.

Obſ. *There are ſome Maſculines uſed ſometimes in the Feminine Gender*; *as*, margo, linter, dies *in the ſingular Number*, ales, anguis, canalis, finis, cinis, pulvis, clunis, atomus, ſpecus, penus, rubus, barbitos, forceps, adeps, ſerpens, limax, rumex, tradux, obex, imbrex, forſex, cortex, ſilex, *and ſome others*, *rather to be obſerved in reading than imitated.*

Obſ. *There are ſome Feminines ſometimes found in the Maſculine Gender*; *as*, talpa, dama, palumbes, corbis, torquis, volucris, grus, ſus, ſcrobs, ſtirps, larix, varix, lynx, *and ſome others to be obſerved in reading.*

Obſ. *The Neuter* Vulgus *is ſometimes Maſculine*, *and the Maſculine* Sal *is ſometimes Neuter.*

Nouns that are principally ſaid of the Males are Maſculine; as, *hic laniſta*, *rabula*, *lix*, *advena*, with many other Verbals in *a* of the firſt Declenſion; and national Nouns, as, *hic Arabs*, *Thrax*, *&c.* yet theſe following Nouns admit a Feminine Adjective when they are ſaid of the Female-kind; namely, *Antiſtes*, *affinis*, *augur*, *auctor*, *auſpex*, *adoleſcens*, *artifex*, *bos*, *civis*, *cliens*, *canis*, *comes*, *conjux*, *cuſtos*, *contubernalis*, *dux*, *exul*, *hæres*, *hoſpes*, *hoſtis*, *infans*, *interpres*, *judex*, *juvenis*, *miles*, *municeps*, *obſes*, *parens*, *patruelis*, *popularis*, *princeps*, *ſacerdos*, *ſatelles*, *teſtis*, *vates*, *vindex*, *vigil*; moſt of which are really Adjectives of the common Gender.

Obſ. *We uſually ſpeak of Epicens as if they were natural Neuters, without regard to either Sex, but only*

only to ſuch a ſpecies or kind of thing, and then they follow the Gender of their Termination; as, hic milvus, anſer; hæc vulpes, proles, ſoboles, perſona; hoc ſcortum, mancipium, jumentum, animal, *&c. But if the Epicen have an Adjective with it, proper to one Sex only, then the Adjective muſt be conformed to the Gender of that Sex, and not to the Gender of the Termination; as,* Elephantus gravida, *not* gravidus, *leſt it might ſeem to be ſaid of the He-Elephant, that he was big with young, which were abſurd and monſtrous. But when we ſpeak of one Sex diſtinct from the other, without an Adjective, we add* mas *for the Male, and* Femina *for the Female; as,* aquila mas, piſcis femina.

Obſ. *The Perſonal Subſtantives* ego *and* tu, *and all proper Names being* Individuals, *have no real or common Nature to be qualified or determined by Adjectives, and therefore are not properly of any Gender; but when an Adjective is joined with them, it always belongs to ſome common Subſtantive ſuppreſs'd; as,* ego qui, tu quæ: *here* qui *is meant of ſome common Subſtantive of the Male-kind underſtood, and* quæ *of ſome common Subſtantive of the Female-kind.*

Obſ. *The Names of Winds are Maſculine, becauſe their common Subſtantive* Ventus *is of the Maſculine Gender. Proper Names of Mountains are uſually Maſculine, becauſe their common Name* Mons *is Maſculine. Proper Names of Rivers are Maſculine, becauſe their common Name* Fluvius *is Maſculine; and ſometimes Feminine, becauſe* Lacus *or* Aqua *are ſuppreſs'd: but if the Termination be Neuter, the*

Neuter Flumen *is uſually underſtood. Proper Names of Towns or Villages are called Feminine, becauſe their common Subſtantive* Urbs *or* Villa *is uſually underſtood; as,* hæc Roma: *but if the Termination be Neuter, their common Name* Oppidum *is underſtood; as,* hoc Londinum: *and if the Termination be Maſculine, the Maſculine* Pagus *is underſtood; as,* hic Sulmo: *yet all Names of Towns in* os *or* us *of the ſecond, and* on *of the third, are Feminine, as* Corinthus, Babylon, *&c.*

Obſ. *Sometimes a common Subſtantive, whoſe Gender differs from the Gender of the Termination of the proper Name, is ſuppreſs'd; as,* Londinum pulchra, *where* Urbs *is underſtood. Names of Countries and Iſlands are Feminine, becauſe the Feminines* Regio, Terra *or* Inſula, *are underſtood, as* hæc Ægyptus, *&c.*

Obſ. *Leſs common or inferiour Nouns have often the Adjective of their more common or ſuperiour Nouns joined with them, as* ſola Bubo. *Names of Trees are uſually Feminine, becauſe their more common or ſuperiour name* Arbor *is Feminine; as* hæc Laurus, *&c. yet all in* ſter *are Maſculine; as,* hic Oleaſter, *&c.* Acer, Robur, Siler, Suber, *are Neuter.*

Names of Gems or Jewels often have a Feminine Adjective, becauſe the ſuperiour Subſtantive *Gemma* is underſtood; as, *hæc Chryſtallus, Smaragdus, Sapphirus,* &c. Names of Birds and Herbs are ſometimes Feminine, becauſe their ſuperiour Subſtantives *Avis* and *Herba* are Feminine; as, *hæc Halcyon, Hyſſopus, Nardus,* &c. but if their Terminations be Neuter, the Adjective is uſually Neuter; as, *hoc Intybum,* &c.

Obſ. *All proper Names that have a Neuter Termination, have uſually a Neuter Adjective, except proper Names of Males which are always Maſculine, and proper Names of Females which are always Feminine.*

Obſ. *All undeclined Nouns are Neuter; as,* hoc nil, nihil, pondo, fas, nefas, Argos, epos, *&c.*

Of Nouns differing in ſome Caſes from the common Type or Form.

In the firſt Declenſion Nouns in *ās*, *ēs* and *ē*, are thus declined.

	Nom.	voc.	gen.	dat.	acc.	abl.	
Thom	*as*	*ā*	*æ*	*æ*	*am* or *an*	*ā*	*In the plural Number they follow the common form of Nouns in* a *of the firſt Declenſion.*
Anchiſ	*es*	*ē*	*æ*	*æ*	*ēn*	*ē*	
Penelop	*e*	*ē*	*ēs*	*æ*	*ēn*	*ē*	

Greek Nouns in *a* of the firſt, may have alſo the Accuſative *ăn*; as, *Maia*, Accuſ. *Maiam* or *Maian*.

Anima, *dea*, *filia*, *liberta*, and ſome other Females in *a* of the firſt, have *ābus* rather than *is* in the Dative and Ablative plural, to diſtinguiſh them from their Males in *us* of the ſecond; as, *dominus domina*, *ſocius ſocia*, *aſinus aſina*, *mulus mula*, *equus equa*, *famulus famula*, &c.

Obſ. *In the Poets* āi *is ſometimes uſed in the Genitive inſtead of* æ; *as,* aulai *for* aulæ, pictai *for* pictæ.

Obſ. *The Antients ſometimes uſed the Greek Genitive* ās *in Nouns ending in* ra, *and* a *pure*; *as,* terra, *Gen.* terras; familia, *Gen.* familias: *which laſt is* *ſtill retained after* pater *and* mater; *as*, paterfamilias, materfamilias.

The Genitive plural *arum* is often contracted into *um*, eſpecially by the Poets; as *Cælicolûm* for *Cælicolarum*, *Æneadûm* for *Æneadarum*.

Nouns of the firſt in *as*, *es* and *e*, do often end in *a*; as, *tiaras* or *tiara*, *poetes* or *poeta*, *Anchiſes* or *Anchiſa*, *grammatice* or *grammatica*, &c.

Many Nouns in *es* of the firſt Declenſion are alſo declined by the third; as, *Ariſtides*, *Oreſtes*, *Pſaltes*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, &c. There are many Feminines of the firſt Declenſion ſeldom ever uſed in the ſingular Number; as, *Nonæ*, *Nuptiæ*, &c. There are ſome Nouns uſed only in ſome Caſes; as, *dicam*, *dicas*; *repetundarum*, *repetundis*; *inficias*, *ingratiis*.

Of Nouns differing from the common Form in the ſecond Declenſion.

Nouns in *ŭs* and *ŏs* of the ſecond Declenſion turn *us* and *os* into ĕ in the Vocative; as, *Dominus*, *Menelaos*, Voc. *Domine*, *Menelae:* but *filius* and *genius*, and all proper Names of Men in *ius*, form the Vocative in *i*, by caſting away *us*; as, *Laurentius*, *Horatius*, *Georgius*; Voc. *Laurenti*, *Horati*, *Georgi*, &c. The Adjective *meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative. *Deus* makes *Deus* in the Vocative, and in the Nominative plural *Dii* rather than *Dei*; and in the Dative and Ablative *Diis* rather than *Deis*, &c. The Noun *Panthūs* is a

Contraction of *Panthoos*; and the Vocative *Panthū* a Contraction of *Panthoe*.

Greek Nouns of the ſecond may have alſo the Greek Accuſative ſingular *ŏn*, and the Greek Genitive plural *ōn*; as, *periodus*, Accuſat. *periodum* or *periodon*; *Georgica*, *Georgicorum* or *Georgicon*.

There are a few Greek proper Names in *ōs*, which have the Vocative like the Nominative, and all the other Caſes in *ō*; as, *Androgeos*, Voc. *Androgeos*, Gen. *Androgeo*, Dat. *Androgeo*, &c. They are alſo regularly declined by the ſecond; as, Gen. *Androgei*, Dat. *Androgeo*, Acc. *Androgeon*, &c. They are alſo declined by the third; as, *Androgeo Androgeonis*, Dat. *Androgeoni*, Acc. *Androgeonem* or *Androgeona*, &c.

In Nouns that end in *ius* and *ium*, the Poets often omit one *i* in the Genitive for the Verſe ſake; as, *Antonius*, *peculium*, Gen. *Antoni*, *peculi*, for *Antonii*, *peculii*.

Moſt natural Neuters of the ſecond in *us* or *os*, end alſo in *um* or *on*, but one of them more commonly uſed than the other; as, *baculus* or *baculum*, *cœlus* or *cœlum*, *frænus* or *frænum*, *porrus* or *porrum*, *raſtrus* or *raſtrum*, *ſibilus* or *ſibilum*, *jocus* or *jocum*, *locus* or *locum*, *barbitos* or *barbiton*, *Tartaros* or *Tartaron*, *Pergamos* or *Pergamon*, &c.

The Genitive plural *orum* is often contracted into *um*, eſpecially by the Poets; as, *Deûm* for *Deorum*, *ſeſtertiûm* for *ſeſtertiorum*, &c.

There are ſeveral Nouns in *us* of the ſecond ſeldom ever uſed in the ſingular Number; as, *cælus*,

lus, *frænus*, *raſtrus*, &c. There are others ſeldom ever uſed in the plural Number; as, *virus*, *pelagus*, *vulgus*, &c.

There are ſeveral Nouns in *um* ſeldom ever uſed in the ſingular Number, as, *tartarum*, *ſibilum*, *jocum*, *locum*, *vaſum*, *avernum*, &c. Others ſeldom ever uſed in the plural Number; as, *epulum*, *cœlum*, *delicium*, *jugerum*.

There are ſeveral Nouns of the ſecond in *us*, which are alſo of the fourth; as, *domus*. *colus*, *cornus*, *laurus*, *pinus*, and ſome others. *Domus* is declined thus; Nom. *domus*, Voc. *domus*, Gen. *domi* vel *domus*, Dat. *domui*, Accuſ. *domum*, Abl. *domo*; Nom. plu. *domus*, Voc. *domus*, Gen. *domorum* vel *domuum*, Dat. *domibus*, Acc. *domos* vel *domus*, Abl. *domibus*. *Chaos* and *melos* have in the Dative and Ablative ſingular, *chao*, *melo*; they are not uſed in other endings.

Of Nouns differing from the common Form in the third Declenſion.

Amuſſis, *tuſſis*, *ſitis*, *vis*, *ravis*, *buris*, *ſecuris*, *cucumis*, *Tyberis*, and all Greek Nouns in *is* not increaſing, form the Accuſative in *im* only, the Ablative in *i* only.

Several Nouns in *is* not increaſing, have *em* or *im* in the Accuſative, and *e* or *i* in the Ablative: the moſt uſual of which are *puppis*, *febris*, *cannabis*, *clavis*, *pelvis*, *peſtis*, *turris*.

Neuters in *al ālis*, *ar āris*, and *e*, have *i* in the Ablative, and *ia* in the Nominative Plural, and *ium* in the Genitive ; as, *animal*, *calcar*, *ſedile*, &c.

Obſ. *The Ablative ſingular had of old* e *or* i *indifferently : Hence theſe Ablatives*, rure *vel* ruri, imbre *vel* imbri, fine *vel* fini, igne *vel* igni, amne *vel* amni, *&c.*

Nouns in *es* and *is* not increaſing in the Genitive ſingular, have *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *vates*, *panis*, *juvenis*, *canis*. Plurals in *es* make *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *lemures*, *celeres*, *cælites*, *proceres*, *opes*, *primores*.

Theſe Monoſyllables, *as*, *cor*, *cos*, *dos*, *faux*, *glis*, *lis*, *mas*, *mus*, *nix*, *nox*, *os*, *vas*, *vis*, and *caro*, *cohors*, *imber*, *uter*, *venter*, and many national Names in *as* and *is*, and all Latin Monoſyllables ending in two Conſonants, and all Nouns in *ns*, make *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *parens* a Parent.

Obſ. *Moſt Nouns in* as *of old had* ium ; *as*, civitatium *for* civitatum.

The Subſtantive *bos* makes *bŏvis* in the Genitive, Genitive plural *boum*, Dative *bobus*, and rarely *bubus*.

Greek Neuters in *ma* make *īs* rather than *ibus* in the Dative and Ablative plural ; as, *Thema*, *Poema*, &c.

Names of Feaſts of the third have *ium* in the Genitive plural, and ſometimes *iorum* of the ſecond ; but in the reſt of the Caſes are of the third only ; as, *Bacchanalia*, *Bacchanalium* vel *Bacchanaliorum*, Dat. *Bacchanalibus*, &c.

Neuters in *e* have ſometimes *e* in the Ablative, chiefly in the Poets; as Ablat. *cœleſte*, *mare*, for *cœleſti*, *mari*.

The Adjectives *memor* and *vigil* make only *memori vigili* in the Ablative ſingular, and *memorum vigilum* in the Genitive plural.

The Adjectives *ſupplex*, *complex*, *inops*, *conſors*, *dives*, *compos*, *impos*, and the Compounds of *facio* in *fex*, and of *capio* and *caput* in *ceps*, have *um*, not *ium*, in the Genitive plural; as, *artifex*, *artificum*; *princeps*, *principum*; *præceps*, *præcipitum*, &c.

Juvenis, *ſenex*, *pauper*, *ſoſpes*, *puber*, and the Compounds of *pes*, as *bipes*, *loripes*, &c. have *e* only in the Ablative, and *um*, not *ium*, in the Genitive plural.

The Adjectives *vetus*, *uber*, *degener*, *congener*, *bicorpor*, *tricorpor*, have *um*, not *ium*, in the Genitive plural; and *a*, not *ia*, in the Nominative plural Neuter; as, *vetera*, *veterum*, &c.

Obſ. *When Adjectives of the third Declenſion are turned into proper Names, they make* e *only in the Ablative*; *as*, Juvenalis, Martialis, Fœlix, Clemens.

The Genitive plural *ium* is often contracted into *um*; as, *cædum* for *cædium*, *quiritum* for *quiritium*, *ſerpentum* for *ſerpentium*, &c.

Alituum is found in the Poets for the Genitive plural *alitum*.

There are ſome Nouns of the third ſeldom ever uſed in the plural Number; as, *vas vaſis*, &c. and others ſeldom ever uſed in the ſingular Number; as, *primores*, *mœnia*, &c.

There are ſome Nouns of the third uſed only in ſome Caſes; as, Gen. *ſpontis*, Abl. *ſponte*, Fem. Nom. and Acc. plu. *grates*, Fem. Gen. *impetis*, Abl. *impete*, Fem. Hæc *fors*,. Abl. *forte*.

Prex, *vix*, *ops*, *daps*, *verber*, *juger*, are not uſed in the Nominative ſingular.

Mille the Subſtantive is not declined in the Singular; in the Plural it has *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

Obſ. *The Antients have often* eis *or* is *in the Accuſative plural, inſtead of* es, *eſpecially when the Genitive plural ends in* ium; *as*, urbeis, omneis, *or* urbīs, omnīs, *&c.*

Of Greek Nouns of the third Declenſion differing from the common Form.

Greek Nouns of the third in *ās*, *ēs*, *ĭs*, *ys*, *eus*, and *pūs*, uſually form the Vocative by caſting away *s*, (in *ā*, *ē*, *ĭ*, *y*, *eu*, *pū*) as, *Pallas Pallantis*, *Ulyſſes*, *Paris*, *Thetys*, *Orpheus*, *Oedipus*; Voc. *Palla*, *Ulyſſe*, *Pari*, *Thety*, *Orpheu*, *Oedipu*: and ſometimes the Vocative is like the Nominative; as, *Pallas Palladis*, *Socrates*, *Paris*, *Chlamys*.

Greek Nouns of the third increaſing, have (beſides the Latin Terminations) the Greek Genitive *ŏs*, the Accuſative *ă*; the Genitive plural *ōn*, and the Accuſative plural *ăs*: as, *Heros*, Gen. *herois* vel *heroos*, Acc. *heroem* vel *heroa*; Gen. plural *heroum* vel *heroon*, Acc. *heroes* vel *heroas*.

But Greek Nouns in *is* increaſing by *eos* or *ios*, form the Greek Accuſative ſingular from the Nominative,

minative, by turning *is* into *in*, and the Accuſative plural into *eis:* and in the Latin Form they make the Genitive in *is* not increaſing, the Accuſative in *im*, the Ablative in *i*, the Genitive plural in *ium*; as, Nom. *Syntaxis*, Gen. *Syntaxis*, *Syntaxeos* vel *Syntaxios*, Acc. *Syntaxim* vel *Syntaxin*, Abl. *Syntaxi*; Gen. plu. *Syntaxium*, *Syntaxeon* vel *Syntaxion*, Acc. *Syntaxes* vel *Syntaxeis*.

Obſ. *A Noun is ſaid to increaſe when the Genitive ſingular has more Syllables than the Nominative; as, Nom.* ſer-mo, *Gen.* ſer-mo-nis, *&c.*

Greek Nouns in *ys* increaſing by *yos*, make the Accuſative *yn*, the Ablative *y*; as, *Thetys*, Acc. *Thetyn*, Abl. *Thety*.

Some Greek proper Names of the third in *eus* and *pūs*, are alſo declined by the ſecond, except the Vocative, which is always of the third, (by caſting away *s*) as, *Orpheus*, *Achilleus*, *Ulyſſeus*, *Perſeus*, *Oedipus*, *Melampus*, &c.

Obſ. *When Greek Nouns in* eus *are declined by the ſecond, the Dipthong* eu *is divided; as, Nom.* Orpheüs, *Gen.* Orpheï, *Dat.* Orpheo, *Acc.* Orpheum *vel* Orpheon, *Abl.* Orpheo: *but by the third thus, Nom.* Orpheus, *Voc.* Orpheu, *Gen.* Orpheos, *Dat.* Orphei, *Acc.* Orphea; *Gen. plu.* Orpheon, *Acc.* Orpheas.

Obſ. *In Nouns in* eus *declined by the ſecond, the Poets ſometimes contract the Genitive* ei *into* i; *as,* Achilli, Ulyſſi, *for* Achillei, Ulyſſei. *Some of thoſe in* eus *are alſo declined by* es is; *as, Nom.* Achilles, *Gen.* Achillis, *Dat.* Achilli, *&c. So* Perſes Perſis,

ſis, Ulyſſes Ulyſſis, *&c. but we do not ſay*, Orphes Orphis.

Greek proper Names of Females in ō form the Genitive in *ūs*, and the reſt of the Caſes in ō; as, *Echo*. Voc. *Echo*, Gen. *Echus*, Dat. *Echo*, Acc. *Echo*, &c. Some of them are alſo declined by *onis*; as, *Dido*, *Didus* vel *Didonis*, &c.

Obſ. *The Greek Terminations of Caſes are almoſt all Poetical, and ſeldom uſed in Proſe where a Latin Termination is in uſe.*

Nouns differing from the common Form in the fourth Declenſion.

In the fourth Declenſion *arcus*, *acus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *portus*, *quæſtus*, *quercus*, *ſpecus*, *ficus*, *tribus*, make *ŭbus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural. *Jeſus* makes *Jeſum* in the Accuſative; in the Vocative and all the other Caſes *Jeſu*.

Nouns in ū are undeclined in the ſingular Number, and in the plural they make *ua*, *uum*, *ibus*; but *veru* has *ŭbus* rather than *ibus*.

Obſ. *In the Poets* uis *is ſometimes uſed in the Genitive ſingular for* us; *as*, anuis *for* anus, ſenatuis *for* ſenatus.

Obſ. *There are ſome Nouns of the fourth declined alſo by the ſecond*; *as*, laci, querci, *for* lacus, quercus.

Obſ. *The Poets often contract the Genitive plural* uum *into* um; *as*, currûm *for* curruum, *&c.*

Nouns differing from the common Form in the fifth Declenſion.

Nouns of the fifth are ſeldom uſed in the Genitive, Dative and Ablative plural, except *dies* and *res*, yet others may be uſed in theſe Caſes when occaſion requires.

Obſ. Res, ſpes, fides, *make* ĕi *in the Genitive ſingular.*

Of the declining of Compound Nouns.

A Compound Noun is uſually declined like the ſimple Noun; as, *triumvir triumviri*; yet the Adjective *exſanguis* has *exſanguis* in the Genitive, not *exſanguinis*: ſo the Compounds of *manus* are of the ſecond, though *manus* be of the fourth; as, *centimanus*, *unimanus*: ſo *capricornus* of *cornu*. *Angiportus* is declined both by the ſecond and fourth.

If the Compound conſiſt of two entire Nominatives, they are both declined, as *reſpublica reipublicæ rempublicam*, &c. ſo *jusjurandum jurisjurandi jurijurando*, &c. but in *alterŭter*, *leopardus*, *roſmarinus*, the latter part is uſually declined; yet *alteriuſutrius*, and *roriſmarini*, are alſo found in ſome Authors.

If the Compound conſiſt of an Oblique Caſe and a Nominative, the Nominative is only varied; as, *tribunuſplebis*, *tribuniplebis*, &c. ſo *ſenatuſconſultum*, *ſenatuſconſulti*; *juriſperiti*, *paterfamilias*, *patrisfamilias*, &c.

Of Latin VERBS.

THE ſeveral Perſons of Latin Verbs are expreſſed by various Terminations, of which there are four Forms called the four *Conjugations*.

That part of the Verb which goes before the Termination is the *Root:* there are two Roots in Verbs, the *Preſent* and the *Perfect* Root: the Tenſes of the Preſent Root are the preſent, imperfect and future Indicative, the preſent and imperfect Subjunctive, and the Imperative: The Tenſes of the Perfect Root are the perfect and pluperfect Indicative, the perfect, pluperfect and future Subjunctive.

Obſ. *All Verbs are of one Conjugation in the Tenſes of the Perfect Root. Some Verbs are irregular in the Tenſes of the Preſent Root; but in the Tenſes of the Perfect Root there is not one irregular Verb.*

The Terminations of Verbs are diſtinguiſhed into two Forms, *Active* and *Paſſive*.

In the Active Form or Voice the firſt Perſon ſingular uſually ends in *o* or *m*; the ſecond in *ās*, *ēs* or *ĭs*; the third in *ăt*, *ĕt* or *ĭt*; the firſt Perſon plural in *āmŭs*, *ēmŭs* or *ĭmŭs*; the ſecond in *ātĭs*, *ētĭs* or *ĭtĭs*; the third in *ant*, *ent*, *unt* or *int:* but in the preſent Indicative of the fourth Conjugation, the ſecond Perſon ſingular is *īs*, the firſt Perſon plural *īmus*, the ſecond Perſon plural *ītis*.

In the Paſſive Form the firſt Perſon ſingular uſually ends in *ăr*, *ĕr*, *ŏr*; the ſecond in *ārĭs*, *ērĭs*, *īrĭs*; the third in *ātŭr*, *ētŭr*, *ĭtŭr*; the firſt Perſon plural in *āmŭr*, *ēmŭr*, *ĭmŭr*; the ſecond in *āmĭni*, *ēmĭni*, *ĭmĭni*; the third in *antur*, *entur*, *untur*: but in the Future Indic. of the firſt Conjugation, and preſ. Indic. of the third Conjugation, the ſecond Perſon ſingular is *ĕris* vel *ĕre*; and in the preſent Indicative of the fourth Conjugation the third Perſon ſingular is *ītŭr*, the firſt Perſon plural *īmŭr*, the ſecond *īmĭni*.

Obſ. *In the ſecond Perſon ſingular Paſſive* are *is often uſed for* aris, ere *for* eris, ire *for* iris; *as*, vocaris *vel* vocare, doceris *vel* docere, *&c.*

The Tenſes of the Preſent Root.

Firſt Conjugation. The Active Voice.

	Pr.ind.	Imp.ind.	Fut.ind.	Pr.ſubj.	Imp.ſubj.	Imperative.
Voc	*o*	*ābam*	*ābo*	*em*	*ārem*	
	as	*abas*	*abis*	*es*	*ares*	*ā* vel *āto*
	at	*abat*	*abit*	*et*	*aret*	*āto*
	amus	*abamus*	*abimus*	*emus*	*aremus*	
	atis	*abatis*	*abitis*	*etis*	*aretis*	*ātĕ* v. *ātōte*
	ant	*abant*	*abunt*	*ent*	*arent*	*anto.*

The Paſſive Voice.

Voc	*or*	*ābar*	*ābor*	*er*	*ārer*	
	aris	*abaris*	*aberis*	*eris*	*areris*	*ārĕ* vel *ātŏr*
	atur	*abatur*	*abitur*	*etur*	*aretur*	*ātŏr*
	amur	*abamur*	*abimur*	*emur*	*aremur*	
	amini	*abamini*	*abimini*	*emini*	*aremini*	*amini*
	antur	*abantur*	*abuntur*	*entur*	*arentur*	*antor.*

Second Conjugation. The Active Voice.

	Pr.ind.	Imp.ind.	Fut.ind.	Pr.ſubj.	Imp.ſubj.	Imperative.
Doc	*eo*	*ēbam*	*ēbo*	*eam*	*ērem*	
	es	*ebas*	*ebis*	*eas*	*eres*	*ē* vel *ēto*
	et	*ebat*	*ebit*	*eat*	*eret*	*ēto*
	emus	*ebamus*	*ebimus*	*eamus*	*eremus*	
	etis	*ebatis*	*ebitis*	*eatis*	*eretis*	*ēte* v. *ētote*
	ent	*ebant*	*ebunt*	*eant*	*erent*	*ento.*

The Paſſive Voice.

Doc	*eor*	*ēbar*	*ēbor*	*ear*	*ērer*	
	eris	*ebaris*	*eberis*	*earis*	*ereris*	*ēre* vel *ētor*
	etur	*ebatur*	*ebitur*	*eatur*	*eretur*	*ētor*
	emur	*ebamur*	*ebimur*	*eamur*	*eremur*	
	emini	*ebamini*	*ebimini*	*eamini*	*eremini*	*emivi*
	entur	*ebantur*	*ebuntur*	*eantur*	*erentur*	*entor.*

Third Conjugation. The Active Voice.

Leg	*o*	*ēbam*	*am*	*am*	*ĕrem*	
	is	*ebas*	*es*	*as*	*eres*	*ĕ* vel *ĭto*
	it	*ebat*	*et*	*at*	*eret*	*ĭto*
	imus	*ebamus*	*emus*	*amus*	*eremus*	
	itis	*ebatis*	*etis*	*atis*	*eretis*	*ĭte* vel *ĭtote*
	unt	*ebant*	*ent*	*ant*	*erent*	*unto.*

The Paſſive Voice.

Leg	*or*	*ēbar*	*ar*	*ar*	*ĕrer*	
	eris	*ebaris*	*eris*	*aris*	*ereris*	*ĕre* vel *ĭtor*
	itur	*ebatur*	*etur*	*atur*	*eretur*	*ĭtor*
	imur	*ebamur*	*emur*	*amur*	*eremur*	
	imini	*ebamini*	*emini*	*amini*	*eremini*	*imini*
	untur	*ebantur*	*entur*	*antur*	*erentur*	*untor.*

Fourth Conjugation. The Active Voice.

	Pr.ind.	Imp.ind.	Fu.ind.	Pr.ſubj.	Imp.ſubj.	Imperative.
Aud	*io*	*iēbam*	*iam*	*iam*	*īrem*	
	is	*iebas*	*ies*	*ias*	*ires*	*ī* vel *īto*
	it	*iebat*	*iet*	*iat*	*iret*	*ito*
	imus	*iebamus*	*iemus*	*iamus*	*iremus*	
	itis	*iebatis*	*ietis*	*iatis*	*iretis*	*īte* vel *ītote*
	iunt	*iebant*	*ient*	*iant*	*irent*	*iunto.*

The Paſſive Voice.

Aud	*ior*	*iēbar*	*iar*	*iar*	*īrer*	
	iris	*iebaris*	*ieris*	*iaris*	*ireris*	*īre* vel *ītor*
	itur	*iebatur*	*ietur*	*iatur*	*iretur*	*itor*
	imur	*iebamur*	*iemur*	*iamur*	*iremur*	
	imini	*iebamini*	*iemini*	*iamini*	*iremini*	*imini*
	iuntur	*iebantur*	*ientur*	*iantur*	*irentur*	*iuntor.*

The Tenſes of the Perfect Root in the Active Voice.

	Perfect indicat.	Plu. ind.	Per.ſubj.	Plu.ſubj.	Fu.ſubj.
	ī	*ĕram*	*ĕrim*	*iſſem*	*ĕro*
Vocav	*iſti*	*eras*	*eris*	*iſſes*	*eris*
Docu	*it*	*erat*	*erit*	*iſſet*	*erit*
Leg	*imus*	*eramus*	*erimus*	*iſſemus*	*erimus*
Audiv	*iſtis*	*eratis*	*eritis*	*iſſetis*	*eritis*
	ērunt vel *ēre*	*erant*	*erint*	*iſſent*	*erint.*

The Tenſes of the Perfect Root in the Paſſive Voice are made by ſum, *and the Participles of the Preter Tenſe ; as,*

Per. Ind.		Plu. Ind.		Perf. Subj.		Plu. Subj.		Fut. Subj.	
Fui	*vocatus*	*fueram*	*vocatus*	*fuerim*	*vocatus*	*fuiſſem*	*vocatus*	*fuero*	*vocatus*
fuiſti		*fueras*		*fueris*		*fuiſſes*		*fueris*	
fuit		*fuerat*		*fuerit*		*fuiſſet*		*fuerit*	
fuimus	*vocati*	*fueramus*	*vocati*	*fuerimus*	*vocati*	*fuiſſemus*	*vocati*	*fuerimus*	*vocati*
fuiſtis		*fueratis*		*fueritis*		*fuiſſetis*		*fueritis*	
fuerunt		*fuerant*		*fuerint*		*fuiſſent*		*fuerint*	

Every Verb muſt have a Nominative Caſe of the Subject before it, either expreſs'd or underſtood.

The Verb muſt always be conformed to the Nominative Caſe of its Subject in Number and Perſon ; as, *ego voco*, *tu vocas*, *ille vocat*, *nos vocamus*, *vos vocatis*, *illi vocant.*

Every Verb of an Active Signification admits after it the Accuſative Caſe of its Object ; as, *voco Petrum*, *doceo Diſcipulum*, *lego Librum*, *audio Præceptorem*, &c.

Every Verb of a Paſſive Signification admits after it the Ablative of the Doer with the Prepoſition *a* or *ab* ; as, *vocor à patre*, *doceor à præceptore*, *liber legitur à me*, *audior ab avo*, &c.

The Thing to which any Adjective or Verb is applied, muſt be put in the Dative Caſe after the applied Word ; as, *utilis mihi*, *do tibi*, &c.

Obſ. *Some Words are of their own Nature more applicable than others ; namely, Adjectives and*

Verbs by which Profit *or* Loſs, Good *or* Evil *is ſignified.*

Of the Latin Participles.

The Participles of the Preſent Root.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	Voc	Doc	Leg	Aud
Pr.inſ.act.	*ārĕ*	*ērĕ*	*ĕrĕ*	*īrĕ*
Pr.inſ.paſſ.	*ārī*	*ērī*	*ī*	*īrī*
Preſ.Part.	*ans*	*ens*	*ens*	*iens*
Ger. Part.	*andus*	*endus*	*endus*	*iendus*

There is one Participle of the Perfect Root.

Vocav
Docu
Leg
Audiv } *iſſe*, the Perfect Infinitive Active.

The Supine *has a Root of its own.*

The Participles of the Supine Root.

Vocat
Doct
Lect
Audit } *um* the Supine.
ūs preter Participle.
ūrŭs future Participle.

Obſ. *The Infinitive Participles are undeclined Subſtantives of the Neuter Gender and ſingular Number, and may (like other undeclined Nouns) be of any Caſe, according as the Word that goes before or follows after does require. Every Infinitive admits the Accu-*

Accuſative Caſe of the Subject before it; *as*, me vocare, te docere, puerum legere, nos audire, vos vocari, pueros doceri, *&c. The Preſent Participle is a regular Adjective of one Termination. The Supine Participle is the Accuſative ſingular of the Verbal Subſtantive in* us *of the fourth Declenſion, and follows Verbs of Motion*; *as*, abeo vocatum, *&c. The Gerund Participle, the Preter Participle, and the Future Participle, are regular Adjectives in* us a um, *of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion.*

The Participles are uſually engliſhed as in this Example.

Vocare	to call.	*vocaviſſe*	to have called.
vocari	to be called.	*vocatum*	to call.
vocans	calling.	*vocatus*	called.
vocandus	to be called.	*vocaturus*	to or about to call.

Obſ. *The Preſent Infinitive Active, the Perfect Infinitive Active, the Supine, the Preſent Participle, and the Future Participle, are uſually of an Active Signification, and admit the Accuſative Caſe of their Active Verbs after them*; *as*, vocare patrem, vocaviſſe patrem, vocatum patrem, vocans patrem, vocaturus patrem.

Obſ. *The Preſent Infinitive Paſſive, the Preter Participle, and the Gerund Participle, are of a Paſſive Signification, and admit the Ablative with the Prepoſition* a *or* ab *after them*; *as*, vocari à patre, vocatus à patre, vocandus à patre: *but the Dative is more frequently uſed after the Gerund Parti-*

ciple than the Ablative with the Prepoſition à *or* ab; *as*, amandus mihi *rather than* à me.

Obſ. *The Verbal in* io *is of an Active Signification, and of the Supine Root, and was antiently an Active Participle*; *as*, curatio hanc rem, *Plaut. but now it has the Genitive of its Object after it, ſeldom ever the Accuſative*; *as*, lectio librorum, *not* lectio libros.

Obſ. *There is another Participle commonly called the Verbal in* bundus, *of an Active Signification, and admits after it the Accuſative Caſe of the Object*; *as*, vitabundus claſſem, populabundus agros.

Obſ. *There are, beſides theſe Participles, ſeveral other Verbals, as the verbal Subſtantives in* or *and* trix *of the Supine Root, which are of an Active Signification, and admit the Genitive of their Object after them. The Verbal in* or *is Maſculine, and ſignifies he that does a thing: The Verbal in* trix *is Feminine, and ſignifies ſhe that does a thing*; *as*, Doctor *he that teacheth*, Doctrix *ſhe that teacheth.*

Obſ. *There are alſo ſeveral verbal Adjectives of an Active Signification, as thoſe in* ax *and* ivus, *and many others of no certain Form.*

All verbal Adjectives of an Active Signification admit after them the Genitive of their Object inſtead of the Accuſative; as, *Cometa eſt ſignificativus belli*; *Tempus edax rerum*, &c.

There are other verbal Adjectives in *bilis*, uſually of a Paſſive Signification, which admit after them the Dative of the Doer; as, *pax fuit optabilis mihi*, &c.

Of

Of Deponent Verbs.

There are many Verbs in *or* which were antiently both of an Active and Paſſive Signification, and therefore called *Common Verbs*; but they have, for the moſt part, put off their Paſſive Signification, and therefore called *Deponent Verbs*: they retain all the Participles and other Verbals, except the preſent and perfect Infinitive Active, and are all of an Active Signification, except the Gerund Participle, and the Verbal in *bilis*, which are Paſſive: the Preter Participle is uſually Active, and ſometimes Paſſive. Examples: *Populor, populari, populans, populandus, populatum, populatus, populaturus, populabundus, populabilis, populatio, populator, populatrix, populatus, ûs*, m.

Obſ. *There are ſome Deponent Verbs that have alſo the Active Form in* o; *as*, populo *or* populor, aſſentio *or* aſſentior, *&c.*

Obſ. *Verbs of the firſt Conjugation have uſually* āvi *in the Perfect Tenſe, and* ātum *in the Supine. Verbs of the ſecond have uſually* ui *in the Perfect Tenſe, and* ĭtum *in the Supine. Verbs of the* 3d *have no General Rule. Verbs of the* 4th *have, for the moſt part,* īvi *in the Perfect Tenſe, and* ītum *in the Supine.*

Obſ. *There are no Neuter Verbs in Engliſh beſides the Verb Subſtantive* am, *nor in Latin beſides* ſum; *and ſome Verbs formed from Adjectives, which may be reſolved by the Verb* ſum *and the Adjective from which the Verb is derived*; *as*, albeo, *i. e.* ſum albus, *I am white*, &c.

The

The Verb Sum *conjugated.*

Pr. Indic.	*ſum*	*ĕs*	*eſt*	*sŭmus*	*eſtis*	*ſunt*
Imp. Ind.	*ĕram*	*eras*	*erat*	*eramus*	*eratis*	*erant*
Fut. Ind.	*ĕro*	*ĕris*	*ĕrit*	*ĕrĭmus*	*ĕrĭtis*	*ĕrunt*
Pr. Subj.	*ſim*	*sīs*	*ſit*	*sīmus*	*ſitis*	*ſint*
Imp.Subj.	*eſſem*	*eſſes*	*eſſet*	*eſſemus*	*eſſetis*	*eſſent*
Imperat.		*es eſto*	*eſto*		*eſte* vel *eſtote*	*ſunto*

Perf. Ind. *fui*, &c. Pr. Infin. *eſſe* : Fut. Part. *futurus.*

Obſ. *The preſent Participle* ens *is ſeldom ever expreſs'd in Latin, but very often underſtood.*

Poſſum is conjugated thus; Pr. Indic. *poſſum potes poteſt*, *poſsŭmus poteſtis poſſunt*; Imperf. Indic. *poteram poteras*, &c. Fut. Indic. *potĕro poteris poterit*, *poterimus poteritis poterunt*; Preſ. Subj. *poſſim poſſis*, &c. Imperf. Subj. *poſſem poſſes*, &c. Perf. Indic. *potui*, &c. Pr. Infin. *poſſe*; Pr. Part. *potens* : it has no Imperative.

Obſ. Proſum *takes in* d *where the Perſons of* ſum *begin with* e; *as*, proſum prodes prodeſt, proſumus prodeſtis proſunt, *&c.*

Obſ. *The Verb* ſum *has after it the Nominative of the Predicate, or Thing ſaid of the Nominative of the Subject*; *as*, ſum vir, fui puer, ero ſenex.

Obſ. *All the Participles of* ſum *have the ſame Caſe after them as they have before them*; *as*, ſcio me eſſe puerum; ſum futurus vir, *&c.*

Obſ. *All the Compounds of* ſum *may have a Dative after them, but* poſſum *only the Dative of the Infi-*

Infinitives; *as*, multa deſunt mihi; at poſſum vivere.

Obſ. *The Verb* do *and its Compounds of the firſt Conjugation, have the Syllable* da *every where ſhort, except when it is the laſt Syllable*; *as*, do dās dăre dătum, circundo circundās circundăre circundătum.

Obſ. *Verbs in* io *and* ior, *of the third Conjugation, form the following Tenſes thus*;

Pr. Indic.	*io*	*ĭs*	*it*	*ĭmus*	*ĭtis*	*iunt*
	ior	*ĕris*	*ĭtur*	*ĭmur*	*ĭmini*	*iuntur*
Cap						
Imp.Subj.	*ĕrem*	*eres*	*eret*	*eremus*	*eretis*	*erent*
	ĕrer	*ereris*	*eretur*	*eremur*	*eremini*	*erentur*

Preſ. Infin. active *cap-ĕre*; Preſ. Infin. Paſſ. *cap-i*:

In all the other Tenſes and Participles they are of the fourth Conjugation.

Obſ. *The Paſſive of* facio *is* fio, *and is regularly formed by the Active Form of the fourth Conjugation, except the Imperfect Subjunctive* fierem fieres, *&c. and the Preſent Infinitive* fieri.

The Verb *fero* is of the third Conjugation, and in the following Tenſes is thus conjugated.

Pr. Indic.	*Fero*	*fers*	*fert*	*ferimus*	*fertis*	*ferunt*
	feror	*ferris*	*fertur*	*ferimur*	*ferimini*	*feruntur*
Imp. Subj.	*ferrem*	*ferres*	*ferret*	*ferremus*	*ferretis*	*ferrent*
	ferrer	*ferreris*	*ferretur*	*ferremur*	*ferremini*	*ferrentur*
imper.	*fer* vel *ferto*		*ferto*	*ferte* vel *fertote*		*ferunto*
	ferre vel *fertor*		*fertor*	*ferimini*		*feruntor*

Perf.Ind. *tuli*,&c. Sup. *latum*. Pr. Infin. act. *ferre*. Pr. Inf.paſſ. *ferri*.

Volo

Volo *a Verb of the third Conjugation, with its Compounds* nolo *and* malo, *are irregular in the following Tenſes.*

Preſent Indicative.

Volo	*vīs*	*vult*	*volŭmus*	*vultis*	*volunt*
Nolo	*nonvis*	*nonvult*	*nolŭmus*	*nonvultis*	*nolunt*
Malo	*māvis*	*mavult*	*malŭmus*	*mavultis*	*malunt.*

Preſent Subjunctive.

velim	*velīs*	*velit*	*velīmus*	*velītis*	*velint*
nolim	*nolīs*	*nolit*	*nolīmus*	*nolītis*	*nolint*
malim	*malīs*	*malit*	*malīmus*	*malītis*	*malint.*

Imperfect Subjunctive.

vellem	*velles*	*vellet*	*vellemus*	*velletis*	*vellent*
nollem	*nolles*	*nollet*	*nollemus*	*nolletis*	*nollent*
mallem	*malles*	*mallet*	*mallemus*	*malletis*	*mallent.*

The Imperative is wanting, except *noli nolīto, nolīte nolitote.*

Preſent Infinitive *velle, nolle, malle.*

Perfect Indicative *volui, nolui, malui,* &c.

Eo *a Verb of the fourth Conjugation is thus conjugated.*

Preſ. Indic. *Eo is it, īmus ītis eunt*; Imp. Ind. *ībam ibas,* &c. Fut. Ind. *ībo ibis,* &c. Pr. Subj. *eam eas,* &c. Imp. Subj. *īrem ires,* &c. Imper. *ī* vel *īto,*

īto,

ĭto, *ĭte* vel *ĭtote*, *eunto* ; Pr. Infin. *ĭre* ; Pr. Par[illegible] *iens*, Gen. *euntis* ; Gerund Part. *eundus* ; perf. Ind. *ivi* ; Sup. *ĭtum*. Queo *is conjugated like* eo.

Obſ. *The Perſons of* ſum *that begin with* es, *are ſometimes uſed for the ſame Perſons of* edo *to eat* ; *as*, es *for* edis, eſt *for* edit, eſſem *for* ederem, *&c.* eſtur *is ſaid for* editur. Auſim, faxim, *are ſaid for* audeam, faciam.

Obſ. *Some Verbs are only uſed in ſome Perſons or Tenſes*, *as* en *or* ecce *for* vide, cedo cedito *for* da, apăge apagĕte *for* abi abite. Quæſo quæsŭmus ; ave, avēte, avetote, avebis, avēre ; ſalve, ſalvēto, ſalvēbis, ſalvēre. Deſit *for* deeſt, *has* deſiet, deſiat, deſieret, deſieri. Sci *is not ſaid*, *but* ſcito ; ſi *is not ſaid*, *but* ſito. For, dor, fer, der, *are not ſaid in the ſimple Verbs*, *but only in their Compounds.* Inſit *for* cœpit : ovat, ovans : fŏrem, fores, foret, forent, *for* eſſem, eſſes, *&c.* fore *for* futurum eſſe : Heus *for* audi *or* audite.

Pr. Indic. *Aio ais ait*, *aiunt* ; Imperf. *aiebam*, &c. Pr. Subj. *aias aiat*, *aiatis aiant* ; Imperat. *ai* ; preſ. Part. *aiens*. Pr. Indic. *Inquio* vel *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquimus*, *inquiunt* ; Imper. *inquiebat*, *inquiebant* ; Perf. Indic. *inquiſti* ; Fut. *inquies*, *inquiet* ; Imperat. *inque inquito*.

Obſ. Odi, cœpi, memini, *are not ſaid in the Tenſes of the preſent Root*, *except the Imperative* memento mementote. Memini *and* odi *are uſed both for the preſent and perfect Tenſe :* odi *has the Participles* oſus oſurus, *ſo* exoſus, peroſus, *all of an active Signification :* *and* cœpi *has* cœptus, *of a paſſive Signification.*

nification. Odio odivi odire, *&c. are ſometimes found: ſo* cœpio. Orior *has always the Infinitive* oriri *of the fourth.*

Obſ. Vapulo, væneo, exulo, nubo, liceo, fio, *are of an active Form, but of a paſſive Signification. Some Verbs are of different Conjugations, but of the ſame Signification; as,* excelleo excellĕre, *or* excello excellĕre, *&c.*

Obſ. *Theſe are Abbreviatures;* ſis *for* ſi vis, ſodes *for* ſi audes, capſis *for* cape ſi vis, ſultis *for* ſi vultis, eccum eccam *for* ecce eum ecce eam, ellum ellam *for* ecce illum ecce illam.

Of the Latin PARTICLES.

THere are few Primitive Adverbs in Latin, beſides the Negative Particles *haud, non, ne*; all the reſt (commonly called Adverbs) being *Abbreviatures* for ſeveral Words: but there are many Derivative Adverbs derived of Adjectives, and are variouſly formed, ſometimes in *ē* from Adjectives of the ſecond Declenſion, and are uſually marked with an Accent, for Diſtinction ſake; as, *placidè* from *placidus*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Vocative *placidĕ:* Sometimes they end in *tĕr* or *ĭtĕr*; as, *difficulter, duriter,* &c. Oftentimes the Neuter Gender of the Adjective is uſed adverbially in the Termination of the Nominative; as, *facilè, meliùs, parùm, multùm,* &c. and ſometimes in the Ablative *o*; as, *ſedulò, citò,* &c.

Adverbs are uſually joined with Verbs; as, *audio diligenter*, *lego benè:* and often alſo with Adjectives; as, *valdè bonus*, *magis durus*, *nimiùm longus*, &c.

Obſ. *The Adverbs* non *and* ne *go always before the Verb in Latin, but the Engliſh Particle* not *goes always after the Verb or its Auxiliary*; *as*, non amo, *I love not.*

Obſ. *The Negative Particle* ne *goes before the Imperative or Subjunctive*; *as*, ne facito, *or* ne facias; *but* non facito *is not uſual.*

Of the Latin Prepoſitions.

Some Prepoſitions have the Accuſative after them, and ſome the Ablative, and ſome the Accuſative or Ablative.

The Accuſative Prepoſitions are *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, *adverſus*, *adverſum*, *cis*, *citra*, *circa*, *circum*, *circiter*, *contra*, *erga*, *extra*, *intra*, *infra*, *inter*, *juxta*, *ob*, *penes*, *per*, *pone*, *poſt*, *præter*, *propter*, *ſecundum*, *ſecus*, *ſupra*, *trans*, *verſus*, *ultra*; as, *ad patrem*, *apud me*, *ante diem*, &c.

Obſ. *The Prepoſition* verſus *is uſually put after its Accuſative, and ſometimes before it*; *as*, Romam verſus, verſus hoſtem, *&c.*

The Ablative Prepoſitions are *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *abſque*, *cum*, *coram*, *clam*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *præ*, *pro*, *palam*, *ſine*, *tenus*; as, *a puero*, *ab homine*, *abs te*, &c.

Obſ. Clam *is found with the Accuſative in* Terence *and* Plautus.

Tenus comes always after its Ablative ſingular or plural ; as, *umbilico tenus*, *inguinibus tenus*, &c.

Obſ. Tenus *is for the moſt part uſed with the Genitive plural, eſpecially if the plural Subſtantive be a thing whereof there are a pair, or two of a kind* ; *as*, lumborum tenus, crurum tenus, labiorum tenus, corporum tenus.

Obſ. à *is uſed before Conſonants, and* ab *both before Vowels and Conſonants* ; abs *before* t, *and ſometimes before* q : *as*, a tergo, a latere ; ab Carthaginenſibus, ab duabus, ab Jove ; abs te, abs quovis homine.

In, *ſub*, *ſuper*, *ſubter*, are uſed either with the Accuſative or Ablative.

Obſ. In *with the Accuſative ſignifies* into, againſt, upon, among, towards : In *with the Ablative ſignifies* in, at, upon. Sub *with the Ablative uſually ſignifies* under, *but with the Accuſative it has various Significations* ; *as*, ſub noctem, *a little before Night* ; ſub finem, *about the End.* Super, *with the Accuſative, ſignifies* on, upon, above, beyond *or* beſides ; *with the Ablative it ſignifies* concerning : *as*, ſuper tumulum, *upon the Tomb* ; ſuper hac re, *concerning this matter.* Subter *is uſually joined with the Accuſative, rarely with the Ablative* ; *as*, ſubter præcordia, ſubter denſa teſtudine.

Obſ. *When Prepoſitions have no Caſe expreſs'd after them, they are commonly marked with the Mark of an Adverb* ; *as*, pòſt, antè, *&c.*

Obſ. *Verbs compounded with Prepoſitions, have often after them the Caſe of the Prepoſition* ; *and ſometimes*

times the ſame Prepoſition is alſo repeated after them: as, magos adiit, urbem invaſit, noſtra intereſt te eſſe Romæ, in Galliam invaſit; inter hominem & belluam hoc maxime intereſt; abduxit ſe ab omni reipublicæ cura.

Obſ. *When the Prepoſition* cum *is with theſe Ablatives*, me, te, ſe, nobis, vobis, qui, quo, quibus, *it is joined after them; as*, mecum, tecum, *&c.*

All Prepoſitions depend upon Verbs or Adjectives; as, *molam pro te, optimus inter vos*, &c.

Obſ. *Though in the Natural Order a Conjunction goes always before the following Sentence, yet* enim, autem, quoque, vero, *are always placed after the firſt Word in the Sentence: The Enclitic Particles* que, ve, *and* ne *the Interrogative, are always joined to the end of the firſt Word in the Sentence The laſt Syllable of the Word to which the Enclitic Particles are joined, is uſually mark'd with an acute Accent, to ſhew that it muſt be then pronounced loudeſt, and likewiſe to diſtinguiſh the Enclitic Particles from the like Endings of other Words; as*, pater patérque, ego egóne, ille illéve.

Obſ. *There are ſome Particles called* Syllabical Adjections, *which are never uſed but in Compoſition with other Words; as*, am, di, dis, re, ſe, con, *which are compounded before Words; as*, amburo, diduco, concors, *&c.*

Dem is compounded after *ĭs ea ĭd*, in all Caſes; as, *īdem eadem ĭdem*, Gen. *ejuſdem*, &c. *Dam* and *cunque* after *qui quæ quod*, in all Caſes; as, *quidam quicunque*, Gen. *cujuſdam cujuſcunque*, &c.

Note, *m* before *d* is uſually turn'd into *n*; as, *eundem quendam*, for *eumdem quemdam*, &c. *Quĕ* is compounded after *uter utra utrum*, and *quis quæ quid*, in all Caſes; as, *uterque quiſque*, Gen. *utriuſque cujuſque*, &c. *Piam*, *nam*, *quam*, after *quis quæ quid* in all Caſes; as, *quiſpiam*, *cujuſpiam*, &c. *Mĕt* after *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, in all Caſes; as, *egomet*, &c. *Tĕ* after *tu* and *te*, as *tute*, *tete*. *Cĕ* after *hic hæc hoc* in all Caſes ending in *c* or *s* pure; as, *hicce hiſce*, &c. *Ptĕ* after the Ablatives *mea*, *tua*, *ſua*, *noſtra*, *veſtra*, and ſometimes after *meo*, *tuo*, &c. as, *meapte*, *ſuapte*, &c. The Verbs *vis* and *lĭbet* are not Syllabical Adjections, yet they are compounded after *uter* and *qui quæ quod quid*; as, *quivis cujuſvis*, *quilibet cujuſlibet*, &c.

Of a SENTENCE.

A Sentence *is a Conſtruction of Words where there muſt be always a Verb and the Nominative Caſe of the Subject*; for in every Sentence there is ſomething ſaid of another, but nothing can be ſaid of another without a Verb, and there can be no Verb without the Nominative Caſe of the Subject. That which is ſaid of any thing is called the *Predicate*; that of which the Predicate is ſaid, is called the *Subject*: The Subſtantive of the Predicate comes properly after the Verb *am* or its Participles, and therefore it's called the *Subſtantive* or *Copulative* Verb, becauſe it couples the Subſtantive of the Subject and Predicate together.

The Subſtantive of the Predicate muſt always be in the ſame Caſe with the Subſtantive of the Subject: Hence the Verb *ſum* muſt have a Nominative after it, becauſe it has a Nominative before it; and its Infinitives *eſſe* and *fuiſſe* the Accuſative after them, becauſe they have the Accuſative before them; and its Adjective Participles *ens* and *futurus* the ſame Caſe after them they have before them, that is, the Caſe in which they are themſelves: as, *ego fui infans*, *ſum puer*, *ſum futurus vir*, *cupio me eſſe doctum*, *ſcio me fuiſſe ignarum*, &c.

Obſ. *The Subſtantive of the Predicate comes often after other Verbs and their Participles, by a ſuppreſſion of* ſum *or its Participles: Hence, Paſſive Verbs of* calling, making, ſeeming, eſteeming, *and many others, admit the Nominative of the Predicate after them, and the Accuſative of the Predicate after their Paſſive Infinitives, and the ſame Caſe after their Preter Participles and Gerund Participles which they have before them, that is, the ſame Caſe their Subſtantives are in: as,* vocor Petrus, cupio me vocari Petrum, ſum vocandus Petrus, utor homine vocato Petro; fio doctus, cupio me fieri doctum; dicor ſapiens, videor probus. *Hence all ſuch Paſſive Verbs as admit the Predicate after them, may be alſo called Copulative Verbs.*

Obſ. *Whatever Subſtantive or Adjective comes after any Verb or Participle, it is the Predicate after it, if it belong to the Subſtantive of the Subject before it.*

Obſ. *When* eſſe *or any other Infinitive that admits* *the Accuſative of the Predicate after it, comes after any Verb, if the Nominative before the Verb, and the Accuſative before the Infinitive be the ſame Subſtantive, then the Accuſative before the Infinitive is elegantly ſuppreſs'd, and the Accuſative of the Predicate after it turned into the Nominative; as,* cupio me eſſe bonum, cupio eſſe bonus; volo me vocari Petrum, volo vocari Petrus, *&c. But if the Accuſative be expreſs'd before the Infinitive, the Predicate after it muſt be in the Accuſative; as,* ſpero te fore doctum, *not* doctus.

Obſ. *If the Infinitive* eſſe, *or other Infinitive that admits a Predicate after it, depend upon any Word that is not in the Nominative Caſe, then the Predicate after the Infinitive muſt be in the Accuſative, though the Accuſative of the Subject be not expreſs'd before it; as,* utor amico cupiente eſſe doctum, *not* doctus: *yet the Dative is in ſome Authors found after* eſſe, *if a Dative go before it, which is a Greciſm rather to be noted than imitated; as,* non mihi licet eſſe negligenti, *for* negligentem.

Obſ. *If the Infinitive be the Nominative before the Verb, the Predicate after it muſt be in the Accuſative, not in the Nominative, though the Accuſative before it be not expreſs'd; as,* eſſe bonum conducit reipublicæ, *not* eſſe bonus.

Obſ. *Though the Predicate Subſtantive comes naturally after the Subſtantive of the Subject, yet it is often otherwiſe, eſpecially in the Poets: and therefore to know which is the Subject, and which the Predicate, obſerve that the Predicate is always a more common or more univerſal Subſtantive than the Subject, or is at leaſt equal* *to it, as in this Sentence,* Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica Virtus: *Here I know* virtus *after* eſt *is the Nominative of the Subject before it, and* nobilitas *before it is the Nominative of the Predicate after it, becauſe* Nobility *is a more general Subſtantive than* Vertue; *for every Vertue is a Nobility, but every Nobility is not a Vertue, namely, Nobility of Birth or Title without Vertue: therefore the Sentence muſt be reduced to the natural Order thus,* Virtus eſt ſola atq; unica Nobilitas, *Vertue is the ſole and only Nobility. So likewiſe if the perſonal Subſtantives,* I. thou, we, ye, *or any proper Name, be found after a Copulative Verb, and a common Noun before it, the common Noun is the Predicate: for if I ſay,* a Boy am I, a Youth art thou, a Man is *Peter, it is not natural Predication; and therefore it muſt be reduc'd to the natural Order thus,* I am a Boy, thou art a Youth, *Peter* is a Man.

Obſ. *In imperative and interrogative Sentences the Subject comes after the Verb, and the Predicate comes after the Subject; as,* be thou a Man, art thou a Boy?

Obſ. *Every Verb active may be reſolved into the Verb* ſum *and the Participle of the preſent Tenſe, and every Verb paſſive into the Verb* ſum *and the Participle of the preter Tenſe; as,* voco *or* ſum vocans, vocor *or* ſum vocatus, *&c.*

Obſ. *Every Sentence may be divided into Subject and Predicate: the Nominative of the Subject, with what depends upon it or upon its Dependants, is the Subject of the Sentence; the Verb, with what depends upon it or upon its Dependants, is the Predicate of the Sentence; as,* Aſtræa virgo ultima cœleſtum, reliquit terras cæde madentes.

Obſ. *When the Predicate is of a different Number or Gender from the Subject, Authors ſometimes conform the Copulative Verb or Participle to the Number and Gender of the Predicate, not of the Subject; but then they uſually, though not always, put the Copulative Verb or Participle after the Predicate; as,* amantium iræ amoris redintegratio eſt, *Ter. Here the Copulative Verb* eſt *is conformed to the Predicate* redintegratio *of the ſingular Number, not to its Subject* iræ *of the plural Number.* Non omnis error ſtultitia eſt dicenda, *Cic. Here the Copulative Participle* dicenda *is conformed in Gender to the Predicate* ſtultitia, *not to the Subject* error.

How to turn an active Sentence into a paſſive, and a paſſive into an active, the Senſe remaining the ſame.

Change the Accuſative of the Object after the active Verb into the Nominative of the Subject, and turn the active Verb into a paſſive conformed to that Nominative in Number and Perſon, and turn the Nominative before the active into the Ablative with the Prepoſition *a* or *ab* after the paſſive; as, *ego lego Virgilium, Virgilius legitur à me:* and contrariwiſe change the Ablative with the Prepoſition into the Nominative, and the paſſive Verb into an active conformed to that Nominative, and the Nominative before the paſſive into the Accuſative after the active; as, *ego audior à præceptore, præceptor audit me.*

Obſ. *The Ablative of the Doer after Paſſives is ſometimes expreſs'd by the Accuſative with* per, *and ſometimes by the Dative, which may be alſo changed* *into the Nominative. All other Words continue as they were in the Active, except the Accuſative of the Predicate, which muſt be turn'd into the Nominative either before or after the Verb paſſive: if* ens *be the Copulative underſtood, then it is a Contraction of a relative Sentence, and it muſt go before the Verb paſſive immediately after the Nominative of the Subject; but if* eſſe *be underſtood, then it is a Contraction of a declarative or final Sentence, and muſt come after the paſſive Verb; as,* voco Petrum Apoſtolum, Petrus Apoſtolus vocatur, *or* Petrus vocatur Apoſtolus: *but the Accuſative after the Accuſative of the Object in Verbs of* teaching, asking, *and ſome others, is not the Accuſative of the Predicate, but govern'd of the ſuppreſs'd Prepoſition* ſecundum, *and therefore continues the ſame in the Paſſive; as,* doceo te literas, tu doceris literas; rogo te ſententiam, tu rogaris ſententiam.

Obſ. *That which cannot be the Accuſative of the Object after active Verbs or Participles, cannot be the Subject before their paſſive Verbs or Participles; whence no intranſitive Verb can be ſaid in the firſt and ſecond Perſons paſſive, becauſe they admit only of one Accuſative Caſe of their own Signification, which is always of the third Perſon; as,* ſervio ſervitutem: *but I cannot ſay,* ego ſervior, me ſerviri, *or* ſum ſerviendus.

Of Imperſonal Verbs.

Verbs that receive not for their Nominatives the perſonal Subſtantives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, *vos*, are called *Imperſonal Verbs.* Some Imperſonals have for their Nominatives their cognate Subſtantive never expreſs'd;

preſs'd; as, *pœnitet*, *piget*, *pudet*, *miſeret*, *tædet*, and thoſe Imperſonals uſually called Verbs of Nature, as *dieſcit*, *nocteſcit*, *veſperaſcit*, *luceſcit*, *grandinat*, *ningit*, &c. Paſſive Imperſonals have the cognate Nominative ſometimes expreſs'd and ſometimes ſuppreſs'd. All other Imperſonals have uſually for their Nominative an Infinitive, or a Sentence that may be contracted into an Infinitive; as, *juvat*, *delectat*, *decet*, *dedecet*, *oportet*, *licet*, *libet*, *lubet*, *liquet*. All Imperſonals except Paſſives are often uſed with other Nominatives of the 3*d* Perſon ſing. or plural, and ſome of them are found in the 1*ſt* and 2*d* Perſons; as, *iſtud licet*, *multos caſtra juvant*, *non dedecui tua juſſa*. When paſſive Imperſonals have not their Nominatives expreſs'd, they are uſually engliſhed actively by the 3*d* Perſon plural *they*; as, *itur*, *they go*, &c. All other Imperſonals are uſually engliſhed by *it*, and ſometimes perſonally; as, *pœnitet me peccati*, *It repents me*, or *I repent of my Sin*.

Obſ. *When perſonal Verbs have an Infinitive, or a Sentence that may be contracted by the Infinitive for their Nominative, they are ſaid to be taken imperſonally, and may be engliſhed by* it *before them*; *as*, eſt adoleſcentis majores natu vereri, *It* is the Duty of a young Man to reverence his Elders: *but if we expreſs the Infinitive before the Verb, then we ſuppreſs* [it]; *as*, To reverence his Elders is the duty of a young Man.

Of the three Gerunds.

The Gen. Accuſ. and Ablat. ſing. of the Neuter Gender of the Gerund Participle, are often uſed ſubſtantively for the Verbal in *io*, and admit the Accuſ. of their active Verbs after them, like other active Participles, and then they are called the three *Gerunds* in *di do* and *dum*; as, *vocandi vocando vocandum, docendi docendo docendum.*

The Genitive Gerund is govern'd of ſome Subſtantive poſſeſs'd, or ſome verbal Adjective of an active Signification; as, *tempus legendi lectionem, cupidus ludendi*, &c.

The Genitive Gerund has ſometimes the Genitive of the Object after it inſtead of the Accuſative; as, licentia diripiendi pomorum.

The Accuſative Gerund is governed of ſome Accuſative Prepoſition, uſually *ad*, and ſometimes *ob*, *inter*, *ante*; as, *ad legendum*, *ob abſolvendum*, *inter cœnandum*, *ante domandum*, &c.

The Ablative Gerund is governed of ſome Ablative Prepoſition, eſpecially *in*, which is often ſuppreſs'd, and ſometimes *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *pro*; as, *in ſcribendo epiſtolas*, *ab invidendo*, *de tranſeundo*, *pro vapulando*, *cum ſcribendo*; *Nihil agendo homines male agere diſcunt.*

There is ſometimes a Dative Gerund, but without any Caſe after it; as, *ferrum habile tundendo*, *idoneus ſolvendo*, &c.

When the Accuſative of the Object is expreſs'd after the Gerunds, they may be elegantly turn'd into their Gerund Participles, and then engliſhed like their Gerunds by the Verbal in ing, *or by the Infinitive, without denoting Neceſſity of the Action. The Gerunds may be turned into their Gerund Participles by con-*

forming the Accuſative to the Caſe of the Gerund, and the Gerund to the Gender and Number of the Accuſative; *as*, tempus ſcribendi epiſtolas, tempus ſcribendarum epiſtolarum ; ad ſcribendum epiſtolas, ad ſcribendas epiſtolas ; in ſcribendo epiſtolas, in ſcribendis epiſtolis.

When the verbal Subſtantive in ing *is to be turned into Latin, it is far more elegant by the Gerunds or Gerund Participles than by the Verbal in* io ; *as*, facultas ſcribendi *rather than* facultas ſcriptionis.

To know when the verbal Subſtantive in ing *may be made by the Gerunds.*

If it be the Genitive Gerund, the Prepoſition *of* or *to* comes before it, and the poſſeſs'd Subſtantive or Adjective of an active Signification before the Prepoſition : if it be the Accuſative Gerund, *to* or ſome other Accuſative Prepoſition comes before it, and ſome Verb or Adjective before the Prepoſition : if it be the Ablative Gerund, *in* or ſome other Prepoſition comes before it, with ſome Verb or Adjective before the Prepoſition : but when the Verbal in *ing* is the Adjective Participle, then its Subſtantive comes uſually before it.

The Neuter Gender of the Gerund Participle with the third Perſon ſingular of the Verb ſum, *or with its Infinitives, does always denote Neceſſity, and is not a Gerund, as ſome call it, but is always of a paſſive Signification, and has the Dative of the Doer after it like other Gerund Participles, its Subſtantive being the Infinitive active of its own Signification, and therefore never*

never expreſs'd. It may have the Accuſative of the Object after it by virtue of the ſuppreſs'd Infinitive, but it is not ſo uſual nor elegant, and therefore it is ſeldom uſed with the Accuſative, but very often and elegantly without it. Examples: Hic vobis vincendum aut moriendum eſt milites; petendum eſt mihi pacem, *but more elegantly*, petenda eſt mihi pax. *The Gerund Participles with the Verb* ſum *are more uſually engliſhed by the active Form than by the paſſive, eſpecially if the Dative be expreſs'd; as,* legenda eſt mihi lectio, I muſt read my Leſſon, *rather than* my Leſſon muſt be read by me. *This Neceſſity or Duty of ſome Action to be done, may alſo be expreſs'd in Latin by* debeo *and the Infinitive, as* debeo ſtudere; *or by* oportet, *with the Infinitive and the Accuſative before the Infinitive; as,* oportet me legere, it behoveth me to read, *or* I muſt read.

A Sentence is either *Simple* or *Compound:* a Simple Sentence is that in which there is but one Nominative of the Subject, and one Verb: a Compound Sentence conſiſts of two ſimple Sentences joined together by ſome conjunctive Particle or conjunctive Adjective.

The conjunctive Particle or Adjective belongs always to the Sentence that immediately follows it, which Sentence is therefore called the Subjunctive Member of the Compound Sentence: the other is called the Antecedent Member, and either is before the Subjunctive Member, or may be put before it; as, if thou be rich thou ſhalt have many Friends; *or thus,* thou ſhalt have many Friends if thou be rich.

There are ſeveral kinds of compound Sentences, the chief of which are a *Copulative*, *Relative*, *Interrogative*, *Comparative*, *Disjunctive*, *Conditional*, *Continuative*, *Declarative*, and *Perfective* or *Final*.

Of a Copulative Sentence.

A *Copulative Sentence* is that which has in it the Copulative Conjunction *and*, in Latin *&*, *atque*, *ac*, *que* : a Copulative Sentence is thus contracted; If the two Verbs ſaid of the two Nominatives be the ſame, they may be turned into one Verb plural, conformed to the Nominative of the moſt worthy Perſon; (the firſt Perſon is more worthy than the ſecond, and the ſecond than the third) as, *ego lego & tu legis*, contracted, *ego & tu legimus*; *tu ſcribis & frater ſcribit*, *tu & frater ſcribitis*. If two Adjectives ſaid of two coupled Subſtantives be the ſame, the two Adjectives are turned into one Adjective plural of the moſt worthy Gender, (the Maſculine is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter) but in things without Life the Neuter Gender is counted moſt worthy. Examples : *Pater eſt mortuus & mater eſt mortua*, *Pater & mater ſunt mortui*; *calamus eſt bonus & atramentum eſt bonum*, *calamus & atramentum ſunt bona*.

If two predicate Subſtantives ſaid of two coupled Subſtantives be the ſame, they may be turned into one predicate plural of the ſame Caſe; as, *Henricus fuit rex & Edvardus fuit rex*, *Henricus & Edvardus fuerunt reges*.

In the Poets the latter Nominative is ſometimes turned into the Ablative and the Prepoſition cum *with a Verb or Adjective plural; as,* Juno cum Minerva triſtes.

Of a Relative Sentence.

A *Relative Sentence* is that which has in it the Relative Adjective *who* or *which*, in Latin *qui quæ quod.* The Relative Adjective is ſo called, becauſe it relates or repeats ſome antecedent or foregoing Subſtantive: the Relative Adjective *qui quæ quod* muſt be conformed to the antecedent Subſtantive in Gender Number and Perſon; as, *ego ſum puer qui fregi feneſtram, tu es puella quæ fregiſti urnam,* &c.

The Relative diſturbs the natural Order of the Words in the relative Member, except when it is the Nom. Caſe to the Verb; and therefore to find what Gender Number and Caſe it is in, repeat the antecedent Subſtantive after it, and place the Words in their natural Order and Dependance one upon another, and it will eaſily appear what Gender Number and Caſe the Relative is in: as for example, which Book I have, I have which Book; from which Town I came, I came from which Town, *&c. The Relatives* who, whoſe, whom, *do not admit the antecedent Subſtantive to be repeated after them, but they may be turned into* which; *I cannot in good Senſe ſay,* who Boy, *but* which Boy.

How

How to contract a Relative Sentence.

Put away the Relative Adjective *qui quæ quod*, if it be the Nominative of the Subject, and turn the Verb into the preſent, preter or future Participle, according as the Verb is active or paſſive, and conform the Participle to the antecedent Subſtantive in Gender Number and Caſe; as, *video virum qui legit epiſtolas, video virum legentem epiſtolas; ſcio puerum qui amatur a te, ſcio puerum amatum a te.*

If the Relative be the Accuſative of the Object, turn the Sentence from active to paſſive, and then it will be the Nominative, which put away, and turn the paſſive Verb into the paſſive Participle as before; as, hic eſt puer quem tu vocaſti, hic eſt puer vocatus a te. *When* ſum *is the Verb after the Relative, turn it into the Participle* ens *or* futurus; ens *muſt be always ſuppreſs'd, and the predicate Subſtantive after* ſum *conformed to the antecedent Subſtantive in Caſe, and the predicate Adjective in Gender Number and Caſe; as,* lego Horatium qui eſt princeps poetarum, lego Horatium principem poetarum; video puerum qui eſt otioſus, video puerum otioſum. *This Contraction is the Ground of the Rule,* A Subſtantive belonging to another Subſtantive is put in the ſame Caſe with it, *and (ſeeing the Copulative Participle* ens *muſt not be expreſs'd) it may be called an Immediate Predicate.*

The Primitive Genitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, *ſignified by their poſſeſſive Adjectives, are often the antecedent Subſtantives to the relative Adjective; and there-*

therefore if the Relative be the Nominative, it may be put away, and the Verb turn'd into a Participle of the Genitive Caſe; *as*, tua qui rempublicam adminiſtras intereſt ſemper vigilare, *contracted*, tua rempublicam adminiſtrantis intereſt ſemper vigilare; tuum qui es ſimplex homo pectus nudum vidimus, *contracted*, tuum hominis ſimplicis pectus nudum vidimus.

When the Relative qui quæ quod *has a Predicate after it belonging to its Antecedent, but of a different Gender, then the Relative is often conformed to the Gender of the following Predicate*; *as*, animal quem vocamus hominem: *here* quem *is conformed to the Predicate* hominem, *not to the Antecedent* animal.

When the Adjectives qualis *and* quantus *are Relatives to* talis *and* tantus, *they are always conformed to ſome following Subſtantive in Gender, Number and Caſe*; *as*, talis ſum qualem me creavit Deus; habeo nucem tantam quantum eſt ovum, *&c.*

Of an Interrogative Sentence.

An *Interrogative Sentence* is that wherein there is ſome interrogative Adjective or Particle; as, *who*, *what*, *where*; *quis*, *quid*, *ubi*, *an*, *num*, *utrum*, &c. When the antecedent Verb *rogo* or *quæro* is expreſs'd, the Verb in the interrogative Member muſt be put in the Subjunctive Mood; as, *rogo an venerit pater*, *quæro num habeas panem.* An interrogative Sentence is contracted by ſuppreſſing the antecedent Verb, and putting the following Verb in the Indicative Mood with a Point of Interrogation,

rogation, *an venit pater? habéſne panem?* Sometimes the interrogative Particle is ſuppreſs'd, and the Point of the Interrogation only is put after the Verb of the Indicative Mood; as, *audis me?*

If there be more oppoſite Members in the Queſtion, we put utrum *in the firſt place,* an *in the ſecond, and* vel *or* aut *in the reſt.*

Of a Comparative Sentence.

A *Comparative Sentence* is that which hath in it ſome comparative Adjective or Adverb with the comparative Conjunction *quam*; as, *tu es doctior quam ego ſum, ego ſcribo melius quam tu ſcribis.*

In every Compariſon Thing is compared with Thing, or Action with Action; Thing is compared with Thing by a comparative Adjective, and Action with Action by a comparative Adverb. When Thing is compared with Thing, the Verb in the comparative Member is always ſum, *and is contracted by putting away the Verb* ſum *and the comparative Particle* quam, *and turning the Nominative into the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of the comparative Prepoſition* præ; *as,* tu es doctior me. *When Action is compared with Action, the Verb after* quam *is not* ſum, *but either the ſame Verb that is in the antecedent Member, or another: If it be the ſame Verb, then the Contraction is made by putting away* quam *and the Verb, and turning the Nominative of the Verb into the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of* præ; *as,* ego ſcribo melius te: *but if the Verb following* quam *be another Verb, then it cannot be contracted; as,* ego lego melius quam tu ſcribis.

In a Comparative Sentence where thing is compared with thing, there is often a Relative Member following the Comparative Member, and then the Contraction may be made by the Ablative, or alſo by putting away the Ablative and the Relative Adjective, and putting quam *before the Verb in the Relative Member ; as,* habeo librum meliorem quàm eſt liber ille quem tu vidiſti, *contracted,* habeo librum meliorem libro illo quem tu vidiſti ; *or thus,* habeo librum meliorem quàm tu vidiſti.

The Verb malo *admits an Ablative after it, by virtue of the Adverb* magis, *for it is compounded of* magis *and* volo ; Omnibus gemmis granum hordei malim.

Of a Disjunctive Sentence.

A *Disjunctive Sentence* is that which has in it ſome Disjunctive Particle ; as, *or, either, vel, aut, ve.* In a Disjunctive Sentence, if the Verb be the ſame in both Members, it may be ſuppreſſed in the latter ; as, *habes vel non habes, habes vel non.*

Of a Conditional Sentence.

A *Conditional* or *Hypothetical Sentence* is that which has in it the Conditional or Hypothetical Particle *ſi, if. Si* ſignifying *Doubt* is uſually joined to the Subjunctive, and often to the Indicative ; as, *ſi facias,* or *ſi facis. Si, ſeeing that,* or *becauſe,* is joined with the Indicative only ; as, *ſi Deus eſt animus,* Cat. *Si* before *quis* is uſually with the Indicative; as, *deinde ſi cui eſt mens tam illiberalis, ut objurgatione non corrigatur, is etiam ad plagas ut peſſima quæque mancipia durabitur*, Quint. *Sin* ſignifies *but if*, and is often ſubjoined after *ſi*; as, *ſi illum relinquo ejus vita timeo, ſin opitulor hujus minas.* Ter.

Of a Continuative Sentence.

A *Continuative Sentence* is that wherein there is ſome Continuative Particle; *as*, *when*, *whilſt*, *ſince*, *ſeeing*, *after that*, &c. in Latin, *quando*, *quum* or *cum*, *dum*, *poſtquam.* A Continuative Sentence is contracted by putting away the Continuative Particle, and turning the Verb into a Participle of the preſent or preter Tenſe.

If the Nominative to the Verb of the Continuative Member be any Subſtantive in the antecedent Member, then the Nominative is put away, and the Verb turned into the Participle, which muſt be conformed to the antecedent Subſtantive in Gender, Number and Caſe; as, dum tu ambulas meditaris, *contracted*, meditaris ambulans.

If the Accuſative after the Verb of the Continuative Member be any Subſtantive in the antecedent Member, it may be turned into the Nominative, by converting the Sentence from active to paſſive; then put away that Nominative, and turn the Paſſive Verb into the preter Participle, which muſt be conformed to the antecedent Subſtantive in Gender, Number and Caſe: as, *tradidi*

didi epiſtolam tuam tabellario noſtro poſtquam pater obſignavit eam, contracted, *epiſtolam tuam à patre obſignatam tabellario noſtro tradidi.* But if the Nominative, or Accuſative that may be turned into the Nominative, be no Subſtantive in the Antecedent Member, then the Nominative with the Participle is put in the Ablative, commonly called Abſolute. If the Particle be *cum* or *dum*, the Participle is of the preſent Tenſe, and then *in* is ſuppreſs'd; as, *regnante Auguſto natus eſt Chriſtus*, Chriſt was born in the Reign of *Auguſtus*. But if the Particle be *poſtquam*, then it is the preter Participle, where *a* or *ab* (ſignifying *after*) is underſtood; as, *Oppreſſa libertate civitatis, nihil eſt quod ſperemus amplius.* Cic.

Though the Nominative following the Particle poſtquam *be the ſame with the Nominative of the antecedent Verb, yet it may be put in the Ablative with the Participle of the preter Tenſe; as,* poſtquam legi epiſtolam tuam magnopere gaudebam, *contracted,* lecta epiſtola tua magnopere gaudebam. *But if the Participle be of the preſent Tenſe, it muſt not be put in the Ablative, though* Cicero *ſaid once,* me duce id feci; *which is rather to be obſerved than imitated.*

The Continuative Contraction may be alſo made by a Gerund or Gerund Participle with the Prepoſitions *in* or *inter*; as, *cum cœnas hilaris eſto*, *inter cœnandum hilaris eſto:* or by a verbal Subſtantive of an active Signification with *poſt*; as, *poſtquam Pater obiit*, or *poſt obitum patris:* or likewiſe with the preter Participle; as, *poſtquam*

Chriſtus natus fuit, *poſt natum Chriſtum*, or *à Chriſto nato*, &c.

If ens *be the Participle of the Continuative Member, it is always ſuppreſs'd, and the Predicate after it put with the Subject before it in the Ablative, or any other Caſe, as the Nature of the Contraction requires*: te duce; me puero.

Of a Declarative and Final Sentence.

A *Declarative Sentence* is that which has in it the Declarative Particle *quod*, *that*; a Final Sentence is that which hath in it the final Particle *ut*, *that*: the Verb after the Declarative Particle *quod* is rather of the Subjunctive than Indicative Mood, but after *ut* the Subjunctive Mood only. A Declarative or Final Sentence is contracted by putting away *quod* or *ut*, and turning the following Nominative into the Accuſative of the ſame Number, and the Verb into an Infinitive of the ſame Tenſe; as, *dico quod tu es puer bonus*, *dico te eſſe puerum bonum*: *oro ut des mihi panem*, *oro te dare mihi panem*.

In a final Sentence where the antecedent Verb is a Verb of Motion, and the two Nominatives are the ſame, the Contraction is more elegantly made by the Supine, or by the Genitive Gerund with the Ablatives cauſa *or* gratia, *or by the Accuſative Gerund with the Prepoſition* ad, *than by the Infinitive*; *as*, eo ad Eccleſiam ut audiam concionem, auditum concionem, cauſa audiendi concionem, ad audiendum concionem, *or* audire concionem.

In active and deponent Verbs, if the Verb after quod *be future, the Contraction is made by the Participle in* urus *with* eſſe; *as,* audio quod rex veniet, audio regem venturum eſſe. *When the Supine is wanting,* fore ut *or* futurum ut *are uſed, and ſometimes when it is not wanting*; credo quod ſtudebit, credo fore ut ſtudeat; ſcio quod diſces, ſcio futurum ut diſcas: *but if the Verb be a future Paſſive, it is contracted by the Supine, and the paſſive Infinitive* iri; *as,* vaticinatus eſt madefactum iri minus triginta diebus Græciam ſanguine. *Cic.*

The Imperative Mood is nothing elſe but an Abbreviature of a final Sentence, where Verbs of Commanding or Intreating are the antecedent Verbs; *as,* audi me, *that is,* jubeo ut audias me, *or* precor ut audias me; miſerere mei Deus, *that is,* precor ut miſerearis mei Deus. *In Imperative Sentences if we ſpeak to thoſe under our Power, it is uſually a Command; but if to any other, eſpecially our Superiours, it is a Requeſt or Intreaty. In the Imperative the firſt Perſon ſingular and plural are wanting, becauſe we cannot in good Senſe be the Object of our own Commands or Intreaties. The third Perſon ſingular and plural of the Imperative are never uſed but in Commands, and then they may be engliſhed by* let, *which is a ſofter way of Commanding than by the Nominatives*; *as,* ſcito ille, let him know, *rather than* know he.

When the Latin preter Participle is not with ſum, *it is very often tranſlated with* being *before its Engliſh, and in the active Form with* having; *as,* puer verberatus flebat, *the Boy being beaten wept:* homicida, occiſo

ciſo viro, aufugit; *the Murderer fled, the Man being killed*; or actively, *the Murderer fled, having killed the Man. So likewiſe where the Latin Participle* ens *is underſtood,* being *may be often elegantly expreſſed; as,* Deo duce, *God being my Guide: and ſometimes before the preſent Participle of active Verbs; as,* dormiens ſomniavi, *being aſleep I dreamt. When a Common Subſtantive or Adjective is joined with* ego, tu, nos, vos, *or a proper Name,* being *is uſually put after them; as,* ego pauper, *I being poor,* &c. *If the preter Participle of a deponent Verb be of an active Signification, then it is uſually engliſhed by* having, *when it is not with* ſum; *as,* alloquutus fratrem abiit, *having ſpoken to his Brother,* or *after he had ſpoken to his Brother he went away: But when it is with* ſum, *the Engliſh is by the perfect Tenſe active; as,* ſum loquutus, *I have ſpoken.*

The Contraction made by the Infinitive is more uſually engliſhed by that *with the Nominative and the Verb, than by the Infinitive; as,* gaudeo te valere, *I am glad that thou art in Health. When the Verb* am *comes before the Engliſh of the paſſive Infinitive, it is made in Latin by the Gerund Participle; as, I am to be heard,* ſum audiendus: *But when any other Verb comes before the paſſive Infinitive, it is uſually made by the Latin Infinitive paſſive; as, I deſire to be heard,* cupio audiri.

Of the moſt uſual Suppreſſion in Latin, together with ſome other peculiar Conſtructions.

A *Suppreſſion* or *Ellipſis* is the omiſſion of ſome Word in a Sentence neceſſary to a full Conſtruction.

The moſt general Rule of Suppreſſion *is this, that whatever Word in a Sentence comes to be repeated again in the ſame Sentence, it is often elegantly ſuppreſs'd to avoid a Tautology, or a nauſeating Repetition of the ſame Word; as,* hæc penna eſt mea; *here* penna *mentioned before* eſt *is underſtood after it:* Hic liber eſt præceptoris; *here the full Conſtruction is,* hic liber eſt liber præceptoris.

Many Subſtantives are elegantly ſuppreſs'd in their Adjectives, particularly homo *in maſculine Adjectives, and* negotium *for* res *in neuter Adjectives:*

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore:
Oderunt peccare mali formidine pœnæ.
Turpe ſenex miles, turpe ſenilis amor.

When the Adjectives meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, *or any Genitive, are with* eſt, *having an Infinitive for its Nominative,* officium, negotium, *or* munus, *is ſtill underſtood; as,* meum eſt diſcere, præceptoris eſt docere.

When the Adjectives mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, cuja, *or any Genitive is with* intereſt *and* refert, *the Accuſative plural* negotia *is ſtill underſtood: as,* aut noſtra aut ipſorum intereſt; Tua quod nihil refert percontari deſinas.

Expreſs'd Adjectives admit of the Conſtruction of their ſuppreſs'd Subſtantives, that is, they may be the Nominative to a Verb, the Subſtantive to other Adjectives, the Subſtantive poſſeſſed, or the Subſtantive of the Poſſeſſor; as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.

Subſtantives are often put for Adjectives, and Adjectives for Subſtantives.

The Genitive of the Poſſeſſor is often elegantly turn'd into a poſſeſſive Adjective conformed to the poſſeſſed Subſtantive in Gender, Number and Caſe; as, paterna domus *for* patris domus. *When Poſſeſſion is ſignified, the primitive Genitives* mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, *are uſually (to avoid Ambiguity) turned into their poſſeſſive Adjectives* meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter; *as,* liber meus, *not* liber mei, *becauſe* mei *is ambiguous, for it may be either the Genitive of* ego, *or the Genitive of* meus. *And if there be a Subſtantive or Adjective with the primitive Genitives* mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, *it is elegantly left in the Genitive alone, and the Primitives turn'd into their Poſſeſſives conformed to the poſſeſſed Subſtantive; as,* Judicium tui viri eruditiſſimi: *Here the Senſe is doubtful whether* tui *be* of thee *or* of thy; *and therefore to avoid the hazard of miſtaking, ſay with* Pliny, Judicium tuum viri eruditiſſimi. Noſter duorum eventus oſtendat utra gens ſit bello melior. *Liv. Yet the primitive Genitives* mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, *whether alone or with an Adjective, may be elegantly uſed with a verbal Subſtantive of an active Signification, when they are the Object of the Action; as,* amor mei, *the Love of me,* or *the Love wherewith another loves me;* amor meus, *my Love,* or *the Love wherewith I love another:* Memoria tui noſtra, *our Remembrance of thee; here is both Subject and Object.*

Participles of the preſent Tenſe, and other verbal Adjectives either of an active Signification, or taken in an active Senſe, together with their Comparatives and Superlatives, are elegantly put for the verbal Subſtantive of *the Doer in* or *and* trix, *and then they admit the Genitive of their Object after them; as,* amans patriæ, *for* amator patriæ; amantior patriæ, *for* major amator patriæ; amantiſſimus patriæ, *for* maximus amator patriæ. Profuſus ſui, doctus grammaticæ, conſultus juris; *here the paſſive Participles* profuſus, doctus, conſultus, *are taken in an active Senſe.*

The verbal Subſtantives in or *and* trix, *with ſome others, are ſometimes put for the Participles of the preſent Tenſe; as,* victor exercitus, *for* vincens exercitus; victrix provincia: *ſo* victricia arma, *for* vincentia arma; homo ſervus, *for* homo ſerviens.

The Nominatives ego, tu, ille, nos, vos, illi, *are uſually ſuppreſs'd before their Verbs, except in a compound Sentence where the two Nominatives are of different Perſons; as,* ego lego & tu ſcribis, *not* lego & ſcribis. *When* common *Fame is ſignified, the Nominative plural* homines *is uſually ſuppreſs'd; as,* aiunt, dicunt, ferunt, prædicant, *in Engliſh,* they ſay.

If the Nominative before a Verb, or the Accuſative after it be a cognate Subſtantive, then it is uſually ſuppreſs'd; as vivo *where* vitam *is underſtood: but if there be an Adjective with it, then it is neceſſarily expreſs'd; as,* vivo vitam miſeram.

The Conſtruction of Words is often elegantly conformed to the Senſe and Signification, not the bare Words themſelves. Hence a Noun of the ſingular Number that includes a Plurality, commonly called a Collective *Noun, may have a Verb, Adjective or Relative conformed to the plural Senſe; as,* magna pars confecti vulneribus abeunt: *In this Sentence* magna pars *is meant of* Men, *and is equivalent to* multi, *to which the Adjective* confecti *and the Verb* abeunt *are conformed.* *So* utraque potuere videri formoſæ; vulgus ignobile quos pauperies cogit: ſcelus qui me perdidit; *here* ſcelus *is put for* ſceleſtus.

A proper Name of the plural Number only, that ſignifies one individual thing, muſt have a Verb ſingular conformed to the Singularity of the Senſe, not to the Plurality of the Word; *as,* Soli eſt nomen urbis Solorum; Tungri civitas Galliæ habet fontem inſignem.

A Declarative or Final Sentence is ſometimes the Nominative to a Verb, or the Accuſative after it, or the Antecedent to the Relative, and then the Sentence is accounted for a Subſtantive of the neuter Gender and ſingular Number, to which the Verb or Adjective muſt be conformed; *as,* gratum eſt quod patriæ civem populo dediſti, ſi facis ut patriæ ſit idoneus; Qui virtute præditus eſt, ſuis rebus contentus eſt, quod eſt divitiarum proprium. *Cic.*

Verbs are often ſuppreſs'd, eſpecially the Verb ſum; *as,* varium & mutabile ſemper fœmina. *The Verb* dico *and its Participle* dicens *is frequently ſuppreſs'd, eſpecially before the Infinitive of a declarative Contraction;* *as,* ſe noluiſſe.

The Verbs pœnitet, piget, pudet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit, *have the Accuſative of the Object with a Genitive or Infinitive governed of their cognate Nominative ſuppreſs'd;* *as,* pudet me tui, piget me vitæ, *or* vivere, *&c.*

The Part or Property of any thing having an Adjective of Quality or Quantity with it, may be ſaid in the

the Genitive or Ablative; *as*, vir integræ vitæ, *or* integra vita. *The Adjective may likewiſe be joined with the Thing, and the Part or Property of the Thing put in the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of* in *or* a; *as*, vir integer vita: *and in Poetry it may be put in the Genitive for the Ablative with the Prepoſition* in, *or in the Accuſative by a ſuppreſſion of* ſecundum; *as*, vir integer vitæ, *or* vir integer vitam.

The Genitive is often put after many Verbs and Adjectives for the Ablative, with the Prepoſitions a, ab, de, e, ex, in *or* pro; *ſome of which Prepoſitions were antiently uſed with the Genitive after the manner of the Greeks*; *as*, in præſentiarum, *which is ſtill in uſe.*

Partitive Adjectives admit after them the Ablative of the Thing parted, with the Prepoſitions de, e, ex, *or the Genitive inſtead of the Ablative with the Prepoſition*: *as*, unus ex natis, *or* unus natorum; Plato optimus Greciæ; Cicero Romani generis diſertiſſimus.

The principal partitive Adjectives are numeral, comparative, ſuperlative and interrogative Adjectives: and ſometimes poſitive Adjectives are uſed partitively; *as*, lanarum nigræ nullum colorem bibunt. *Partition is ſometimes made by the Accuſative with* inter; *as*, primus inter omnes, *or* primus omnium.

The Genitives *noſtrûm* and *veſtrûm* are only uſed after Partitives, every where elſe *noſtri* and *veſtri* are uſed; as, *nemo noſtrum*; *memor veſtri.*

Adverbs derived of partitive Adjectives do likewiſe admit the Genitive; *as*, elegantiſſimè omnium loquitur.

Uter, neuter, alter, *are always ſaid of two*; *and in*

Partition Comparatives are uſually, though not always, ſaid of two, and Superlatives of more than two. In Partition if the Gender of the Genitive plural be different from the Gender of the Subſtantive before the partitive Adjective, then the Partitive is more elegantly conformed to the Gender of the former Subſtantive than to the Gender of the Genitive plural; as, lepus omnium animalium villoſiſſimus, *rather than* villoſiſſimum; Quid agis, dulciſſime rerum? *rather than* dulciſſima.

When the Genitive plural follows a Comparative or Superlative of an active Signification, it is doubtful whether it be the Genitive of the Object, or the Genitive of Partition: thoſe that would avoid Ambiguity may expreſs the Partition by de, e, ex, *or* inter; *as,* amantiſſimus ex amicis, *for* amantiſſimus amicorum.

Some Grammarians not obſerving how common and elegant it is in Latin to put the Genitive for the Ablative with a Prepoſition, have deviſed more Suppreſſions than ſeem needful, particularly the Ablative numero *with* e *or* ex *after partitive Adjectives; of which Ablative they will have the Genitive of Partition to be governed, but* ex numero *implies a Multitude or many, which when the Partition is of two only ſeems not very congruous to good Senſe; as,* dextra eſt fortior [ex numero] manuum; *the right is the ſtronger [of the Number] of the two Hands. Beſides, when the Genitive of Partition is of the ſingular Number,* ex numero *cannot be underſtood in any tolerable Senſe; as,* Plato optimus [ex numero] Greciæ; Plato *the beſt [of the Number] of* Greece, *which yet is but one Country.*

Whenever of *comes after Adjectives or Verbs in Engliſh,*

gliſh, it is for the moſt part the Sign of a Genitive Caſe, which may be reſolved by the Ablative with the Prepoſition, except when of *may in good Senſe be turned into* about *or* concerning, *and then it is only the Ablative with* de *or* ſuper.

Verbs of Accuſing, Condemning, Acquitting, Abſolving *and* Admoniſhing, *admit the Ablative with or without the Prepoſition* de, *or inſtead thereof the Genitive*; *as*, accuſo te de furto, *or* accuſo te furto, *or* furti; abſolutus de crimine, *or* abſolutus crimine, *or* criminis.

Adjectives and Verbs of Plenty *or* Want, *with many others, admit the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of the Prepoſitions* a, ab, de, e, ex, in; *and inſtead of the Ablative the Genitive is very often uſed*; *as*, plenus rimis, *or* plenus rimarum: *So* dignus, indignus, orbus, viduus, dives, inops, locuples, vacuus, liber, expers, *&c. So Verbs*; *as*, careo, egeo, indigeo, impleo, ſaturo, privo, vaco; *as*, careo dolore, *&c.* Careo *has ſometimes the Accuſative*; *as*, id quod amo careo.

Memini, recordor, reminiſcor, obliviſcor, *admit the Accuſative or the Ablative with* de, *but more frequently the Genitive*; *as*, memini te, *or* de te, *or* tui; obliviſcor omnia, *or* omnium. Miſereor *has always the Genitive*; *as*, Qui miſereri mei debent, non deſinunt invidere. Satago *has always the Genitive* rerum *by virtue of* ſat.

The Verb ſum *with a Dative is often elegantly uſed for* habeo; *as*, eſt mihi liber, *a Book is to me, that is, I have a Book*, habeo librum.

The Verbs ſum, verto, do, duco, *and ſome others, admit a donble Dative, the former of the Perſon, the* *latter of the Thing, being uſed inſtead of the Accuſative with the Prepoſition* in; *as,* fuiſti mihi præſidio, *for* in præſidium; quod aliis vitio vertis; ne id tibi laudi duxeris.

Some applicable Adjectives have ſometimes the Genitive inſtead of the Dative; *as,* affinis, fidus, proprius, ſimilis, diſſimilis, *&c.* Similis *with the Dative is uſually ſaid of the Likeneſs of outward Form, with the Genitive it is uſually ſaid of Likeneſs of Quality*; *as,* ſimilis tibi, *and* ſimilis tui: *but this Diſtinction is not always obſerved.*

Applicable Adjectives and Verbs have ſometimes the Accuſative with the Prepoſition ad *inſtead of the Dative*; *as,* aptus armis, *or* aptus ad arma; mitto tibi *vel* ad te literas.

Attinet, pertinet, ſpectat, have always the Accuſative with the Prepoſition *ad*; as, *hoc ad me nihil attinet.* Verbs of Motion have uſually the Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, and in the Poets ſometimes the Dative; as, *it clamor Cœlo*, for *ad Cœlum.*

Adverbs derived of applicable Adjectives admit the Dative; *as,* convenienter naturæ vivere, *Cic.*

Many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, ad, ante, in, inter, ob, præ, poſt, ſub, ſuper, *and* con, *admit a Dative: Of which, and other Verbs that admit of a Dative as their peculiar Caſe, ſee a Catalogue at the end of the Book.*

Intranſitive Verbs are ſometimes uſed in a tranſitive Signification, and then they admit divers Accuſatives; *as* maneo *for* expecto: fatum manet te; vox hominem ſonat; ſudare ſanguinem, rorare imbrem, valebant duos denarios, *&c.*

Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, veſcor, have uſually the Ablative, rarely the Accuſative; as, *utor libro, fruor luce, fungor officio, potior pace.*

The Ablative commonly called the Supine in u, *is uſed after Adjectives or Verbs; after Adjectives the Prepoſition* in *is ſuppreſs'd, but we uſually engliſh it like the paſſive Infinitive; as,* quod optimum factu videbitur, facies; *do what thou thinkeſt beſt to be done. After Verbs the Prepoſition* a *or* ab *is underſtood, and then we engliſh it actively; as,* redeo venatu, *I return from Hunting.*

Opus *has often the Ablative after it by a ſuppreſſion of* cum, *and then the Grammarians ſay it is uſed for the Adjective* neceſſarius; *as,* opus eſt mihi libris, *I have buſineſs with Books,* or *I have need of Books. The Ablative after* opus *may be alſo turned into the Nominative or Accuſative: as,* dux nobis opus eſt; Dicis nummos mihi opus eſſe; Alia quæ opus ſunt para; Frugibus opus habent. *The Ablative of the preter Participle is ſometimes uſed after* opus *inſtead of the preſent Infinitive active; as,* opus eſt conſulto, *for* opus eſt conſulere: Opus *is never uſed in this Senſe with any other Verb than* ſum *and* habeo, *nor in any other Caſe but in the Nominative and Accuſative ſingular.* Uſus *is ſometimes put for* opus; *as,* ad eam rem uſus eſt tua mihi opera; *to that Purpoſe I have uſe of,* or *need of thy Help.*

The Prepoſition *in* or *at* before *domus* and *rus,* and proper Names of Towns or Villages, is in Latin more uſually ſuppreſs'd than expreſs'd; but if it be a proper Name ſingular of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, then it is uſually put in the Genitive by a ſuppreſſion of *in urbe*; as *Londini*, for *in urbe Londini*. Sometimes proper Names of Countries or Provinces are found in the Genitive by a ſuppreſſion of *in terra*; as *Ægypti*, for *in terra Ægypti*: So *domi*, *militiæ*, by a ſuppreſſion of *in loco*. The Genitive *domi*, at home, always denotes the Place or Seat of ones Habitation, not barely a Houſe; and therefore a Perſon may be at home though he be not in his Houſe: but the Genitive *domus* ſignifies *of a Houſe*, as *in cacumine domus*. In Motion *to*, *from*, or *by* any proper Name of a Town or Village, or *domus* and *rus*, the Prepoſitions *to*, *from*, *by*, are in Latin more uſually ſuppreſs'd than expreſs'd.

When an Adjective is joined with proper Names of Towns or Villages, or *domus* and *rus*, then the Prepoſitions are more uſually expreſs'd than ſuppreſs'd: *Domus* admits only of the Adjectives *mea*, *tuæ*, *ſuæ*, *noſtræ*, *veſtræ*, *alienæ*. *To* before *home* is always ſuppreſs'd in Engliſh; as, *I go home*, not *to home*.

In proper Names of Countries or Provinces the Prepoſitions are more frequently expreſs'd than ſuppreſs'd.

Sum Romæ, *Pariſiis*, *Carthagine*, *domi*, *rure* vel *ruri*, *in Anglia*: *eo Romam*, *Pariſios*, *Carthaginem*, *domum*, *rus*, *ad* vel *in Angliam*: *redeo Roma*, *Pariſiis*, *Carthagine*, *domo*, *rure*, *ex Anglia*: *veni Pariſiis Romam*, but rather *per Pariſios*, becauſe it is doubtful whether *Pariſiis* be *from* or *by Paris*. In the Genitives *belli* and *togæ*, *tempore* is ſuppreſs'd ; as, *gratus regi belli togæque*, grateful to the King in time of War and Peace. The Genitive *humi* is put for *in humo*, upon the Ground ; as, *Humi jacentem ſcelera non intrant caſam.*

The Prepoſition for *before the* Cauſe, in *or* by *before the* Manner, for *or* in *before the* Price, *are in Latin more frequently ſuppreſs'd than expreſs'd ; as,* palleo metu, conſilio melius vincas quam iracundia, Plurimos libros ære pauco emit ; Stat illi res centum talentis ; Parvo fames conſtat magno faſtidium ; Vendidit hic auro patriam.

The Comparative Adverbs cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, pejùs, *are uſed with Verbs of Price, not their Adjectives ; as,* Is emit domum cariùs quam æſtimabatur.

The Genitives tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quanticunque, *are elegantly uſed after Verbs of* Price, Eſteeming *or* Valuing, *inſtead of the Ablative ; but if the Subſtantive* precium *be expreſs'd with them, they are put in the Ablative. Verbs of* Eſteeming *admit many other Genitives ; as,* parvi, magni, minimi, majoris, maximi, multi, plurimi. *and they are ſometimes put in the Ablative with or without the Prepoſition. Verbs of Price,* ſto, conſto, emo, redimo, vendo, loco, conduco. *Verbs of Eſteeming or Valuing,* æſtimo, facio, duco, pendo, curo, puto, ſum, valeo, intereſt, refert, habeo, *&c.* Magni te æſtimo, *&c.* Non nihilo bonam valetudinem æſtimo. Facio *has alſo the Genitives* nihili, nauci, pili, teruncii, flocci, aſſis, hujus ; Eum nihili facit, *or* pro nihilo facit.

With *before the* Inſtrument *is almoſt always ſup-preſs'd in Latin, but* with *denoting* Company *is always expreſs'd; as*, cædo virgis, alo te lacte, ibo cum amicis.

The Time *when* or *in which* is put in the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of the Prepoſition *in* or *de*, ſometimes expreſs'd; as, *veni domum, die tertio, menſe quarto.* In Engliſh the Prepoſition *in* or *on* is often ſuppreſs'd; *I came home the third Day*, or *on the third Day.*

The *Space* or *Continuance* of Time is uſually put in the Accuſative by a ſuppreſſion of *per* or *ad*, which is often alſo expreſs'd; and ſometimes in the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of *in*, which is ſometimes expreſs'd. In Engliſh the Prepoſition *for* is often ſuppreſs'd; *vixi Londini tres annos*, vel *tribus annis*; *I lived at* London *three Years*, or *for three Years.*

The *Diſtance* of Time, Place, or Meaſure, is uſually put in the Accuſative by a ſuppreſſion of *per* or *ad*, and ſometimes in the Ablative; *Pater eſt mortuus abhinc duos & viginti annos. Spatium unius jugeris abſunt. Abeſt ab urbe tria milliaria* vel *tribus milliaribus. Patet tres ulnas* vel *tribus ulnis. Latus tres pedes* or *tribus pedibus.* In Engliſh the Prepoſition is ſeldom ever expreſs'd. The Diſtance of Time is alſo expreſs'd by *ante*; as, *ante annum*, a Year ago.

The *Meaſure* of *Exceſs* whereby any thing exceeds another, is put in the Ablative by a ſuppreſſion of *a* or *ab*, ſignifying *by*; as, *Seſquipede eſt quam tu longior*, *He is taller than thou by a Foot and a half.*

The *Matter* of which any thing is made is put in the Ablative with the Prepoſition *de*, *e*, or *ex*, uſually expreſs'd; as, *imago ex ære*, *Candelabrum factum è gemmis.*

Ut *and the Verb before it, are frequently ſuppreſs'd, eſpecially* oro, precor, quæſo, jubeo, ſino, *and ſometimes* licet, poſſum, volo; *as*, venias, *for* precor *or* jubeo ut venias, *&c. And ſometimes* ut *alone is ſuppreſs'd; as*, precor venias, licet venias, fac redeas: *and ſometimes the antecedent Verb alone is ſuppreſs'd, eſpecially* eſto *or* fac; *as*, protinus ut redeas, *ſuppoſe thou return preſently.* Opto *is always ſuppreſs'd before* utinam; *as*, utinam venias, *I wiſh that thou mayſt come*, or *I wiſh thou come. When a Verb of the Subjunctive Mood is expreſs'd alone, it is frequently ſupplied in Engliſh by* let *in the preſent Tenſe*, would *in the Imperfect*, would have *in the Perfect*, would had *in the Pluperfect, and* ſhall have *in the Future; as*, dicam, *let me ſay*; dicerem, *I would ſay*; dixerim, *I would have ſaid*; dixiſſem, *I would had ſaid*; dixero, *I ſhall have ſaid.*

Quòd *is often ſuppreſs'd in Engliſh, but ſeldom in Latin, except after* videor *and other paſſive copulative Verbs*; gaudeo quòd vales, *I am glad that thou art well*, or *I am glad thou art well*; *but not* gaudeo valeas. *We muſt not ſay*, videtur quod es probus, *but* videris probus. Magis *or* potius *is ſometimes ſuppreſs'd before* quàm *and* ac, *or* atque, *after* ſimul.

Eſſe *is often ſuppreſs'd between the Subject and Predicate, and after paſſive copulative Verbs it is for the moſt part ſuppreſs'd*; dicunt te poetam, *or* dicunt te eſſe poetam. Horatius dicitur princeps poetarum, *or* dicitur eſſe princeps poetarum.

The Relative qui quæ quod *is ſeldom ſuppreſs'd in Latin, but often in Engliſh*; *as*, hic eſt puer quem amo, *this is the Boy whom I love*, or *this is the Boy I love. The Antecedent is uſually ſuppreſs'd after the Relative, both in Latin and Engliſh, and often before it; but then it is uſually expreſs'd after it, and ſometimes it is ſuppreſs'd both before and after the Relative*; Populo ut placerent quas feciſſet fabulas. *Terent.* Quam quiſque norit artem in hac ſe exerceat. *Cic.* Scribo ad vos cum habeo qui ferat. *Cic.*

When the Supine or the Infinitive follows a Verb of Motion, ad *is ſuppreſs'd.*

When ut *or* ne *comes after* metuo, timeo, vereor, *they have the Subjunctive Mood: When we fear a thing may not be which we deſire, we expreſs it by* ut *without* ne non, *or by* ne non *without* ut; *as*, metuo ut impetrem, *or* metuo ne non impetrem, *I fear I cannot obtain it: But when we fear ſomething may be which we deſire not, then we expreſs it by* ne *only*; *as*, vereor ne facias, *I fear leſt thou do it.*

When any Noun is called a Subſtantive, if the ſame Word be alſo an Adjective, then that ſuppoſed Subſtantive is probably a real Adjective, wherein ſome Subſtantive is ſuppreſs'd; *as*, amicus *where* vir, regia *where* domus, aviarium *where the obſolete Subſtantive* locum, *and* æſtiva *where* loca *is ſuppreſs'd.*

There are ſeveral Conſtructions found in ſome Latin Authors that are either Faults of Copies, or in Imitation of the Vulgar; *as*, abſente nobis. Retulit Ajax eſſe Jovis pronepos, *is a Greciſm not uſual in Latin.*

The future Indicative, the preſent and future Subjunctive, are ſometimes put for the Imperative, the future Subjunctive for the future Indicative; *as,* reſpiraro ſi te videro. *The imperfect and perfect Indicative are often put for one another: The preſent Subjunctive for the imperfect Subjunctive; the imperfect Subjunctive for the imperfect Indicative; the preſent Infinitive for all the Perſons of the imperfect Indicative: but it is more probable that* incipio *or* cœpi *is ſuppreſs'd before the Infinitive*; *as,* omnes laudare *for* omnes laudabant, *or* cœperunt laudare.

When hic *and* ille *have a reference to two Subſtantives mentioned before,* hic *repeats the latter Subſtantive, and* ille *the former*; *as,* Quis neget Æneæ natum de ſtirpe Neronem, ſuſtulit hic matrem, ſuſtulit ille patrem? *Sometimes it is otherwiſe*; *as,* melior tutiorque eſt certa pax quàm ſperata victoria: hæc in tua, illa in deorum manu eſt.

A Prepoſition with its Caſe is ſometimes the Caſe after another Prepoſition; *as,* Nuncii nobis venerunt ex ante diem nonas Junias uſque ad pridie Kalendas Septembris. *Cic.*

Some Conjunctions have the Indicative only after them, ſome the Subjunctive only, and ſome both.

Ut as, *dum* whilſt, *quippe*, *quin* for *cur non*, *donec* ſo long as, *quando* ſince *or* ſeeing, *quoniam*, *quandoquidem*, *quoad* as long as, have the Indicative after them. *Ut* that, *modo* ſo that, *dummodo*, *dum* ſo that, *quin* for *qui non* or *ut non*, *quo* to the end that, *quoad* until, *quamvis*, *licet* for *quamvis*, *cum* for *quamvis*, *qui* for *quia* or *ut*, have the Subjunctive after them. *Quippe qui*, *donec* until, *quanquam*, *etſi*, *etiamſi*, *ni*, *niſi*, *ſiquidem*, *quia*, *antequam*, *priuſquam*, *poſtquam*, *ubi* for *poſtquam*, admit both Indicative and Subjunctive.

Ne is put with the Subjunctive or Imperative, and only with the Indicative when a Queſtion is aſked. *Non* may be joined indifferently to the Indicative or Subjunctive, but not to the Imperative.

Interrogative Adjectives and Particles put indefinitely, that is, without aſking a Queſtion, have the Subjunctive after them; as, ſcio quid velis.

A Common or Appellative Subſtantive is put indefinitely or undeterminately when it has ſome indefinite Adjective with it. An indefinite Adjective is that which does not define a thing particularly; as, a, ſome, certain, *in Latin* quidam, aliquis. *In Latin the Indefinite Adjectives are ſeldom expreſſed, but left to be gathered from the Senſe, whether the Subſtantive be put indefinitely or otherwiſe. When the Nominative to a Verb is taken indefinitely, it is uſually put after the Verb, and in Engliſh the Particle* there *is uſually put before the Verb; as,* venit ad me puer, *there came a Boy to me, but* puer venit, *the Boy came. When the Antecedent to the Relative* qui quæ quod *is a Subſtantive put indefinitely, then the Relative has uſually the Subjunctive after it; as,* non qui argumentum narret, ſed qui veteris poetæ maledictis reſpondeat. Adeo, ideo, ita, ſic, tot, tam, talis, tantus, *and* is *for* talis *or* tantus, *may have* ut *after them with the Subjunctive*; Adeóne es ignarus ut hæc neſcias. *Cic.*

Nedum *in Affirmation is joined to the thing of leſs Moment, but in Negation it is joined to the thing of greater Value*; *as*, Effunderem pro te ſanguinem nedum pecuniam. Non effunderem pro te pecuniam nedum ſanguinem. *The Particles* quòd *and* cùm *are ſometimes put for* ex quo *or* poſtquam; *as*, tertius dies eſt quòd audivi recitantem. Plùs, minùs, ampliùs, *are ſometimes put without a Caſe, and* quàm *underſtood after them*; *as*, aberant plùs quingentos paſſus.

Quàm *is ſometimes expreſs'd, and* magis *ſuppreſs'd*; *as*, tacita ſemper eſt bona mulier quàm loquens, *that is*, magis bona. Quàm *for* quantum *is elegantly put with Poſitives and Superlatives*: Quàm *is often put before* poſſum *with Superlatives*: Quàm ut *is elegantly put after Comparatives*; Heu quàm fallaces ſunt hominum ſpes, quam inanes cogitationes! Vehementer te rogo cures ut ex hac commendatione mihi Cuſpius quam maximas quam primum quam ſæpiſſime gratias agat. Ac *or* atque *is ſometimes ſuppreſs'd after* ſimul. Cum *anſwering to* tum *is put in the former part of the Sentence, and imports ſomething leſs than* tum: tum tum *are uſed for* cum tum.

Of Reciprocation.

A Subſtantive is ſaid to reciprocate when it is returned or reflected back to it ſelf in the ſame

Sentence. The Reciprocation of the firſt or ſecond Perſons is always made by the ſame Word; as, *ego amo me*, I love my ſelf: *tu amas te*, thou loveſt thy ſelf. The Reciprocation of the third Perſon is never made by it ſelf, but by *ſui*, *ſibi*, *ſe*; as, *Petrus obliviſcitur ſui*, *parcit ſibi*, *diligit ſe*. In this Reciprocation *ipſe* is often added to the Reciprocating Caſe in all the three Perſons; as, *ego amo meipſum*: and ſometimes it is elegantly added to the Caſe to which the Reciprocation is made, but uſually engliſhed with the latter reciprocating Caſe; as, *ipſe curat ſe*, he takes care of himſelf. When the Poſſeſſor is recipocrated to the thing poſſeſſed, or the thing poſſeſſed to the Poſſeſſor, then the Reciprocation is made by the poſſeſſive Adjectives *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*: *Meus* reciprocates to *ego*, *tuus* to *tu*, *noſter* to *nos*, *veſter* to *vos*, *ſuus* to the third Perſon; as, *ego diligo meum*, *tu tuum patrem*, *Petrus ſuum*, *nos noſtros*, *vos veſtros*. The Reciprocation of the third Perſon is ſometimes made by *ille*, *ipſe*, *is*, or *iſte*.

When there are two third Perſons in a Sentence, ſui *and* ſuus, *to avoid Ambiguity, are uſually reciprocated to the firſt and principal Subſtantive; and* is, ipſe, ille, iſte, *to the other: and where there is no occaſion of Ambiguity or Doubt, as when the firſt or ſecond Perſon is in the Sentence, then the Reciprocation may be made by* ſui *and* ſuus, *as alſo by* is, ille, ipſe, iſte.

There is another Reciprocation not of the ſame Perſon to it ſelf, but of ſeveral Perſons to one another; this is chiefly made by mutuo, *and* invicem, *and* inter, *and* *ſometimes by* alter; *as*, amamus nos mutuo, *we love one another:* diligitis vos invicem, *ye love one another*: diſſident inter ſe, *they differ among themſelves*: amamus alter alterum, *we love one the other*, or *one another.*

How to tranſlate in the Natural or Grammatical Order.

The general Rule of Tranſlating is, that depending Words muſt follow the Words they depend upon, except Relatives and Interrogatives, which always come before the Words on which they depend, except Prepoſitions; but more particularly thus. 1*ſt*. Read the Sentence deliberately to a full Stop. 2*dly*. Find out the Verb, and then look for a Nominative Caſe of the ſame Number and Perſon. 3*dly*. When the Nominative is found, look if there be any Adjective, or Genitive, or an immediate predicate Subſtantive depending upon it; and then ſee if there be any Words depending on the Dependents of the Nominative, which, with all that depends upon it, or upon its *Dependents*, is the *Subject* of the Sentence, and muſt be firſt taken. 4*thly*. Conſider whether the Verb be active, and ſee if it has an Accuſative after it: if it be a copulative Verb, ſee if it has a predicate Nominative after it; if it be a paſſive, ſee if it has an Ablative with the Prepoſition *a* or *ab*, or a Dative after it: then ſee if there be any Words depending on the Dependents of the Verb; which Verb, with all that depends upon it or upon its Dependents, is the Predicate of the Sentence, and muſt be ſaid next after the Subject. 5*thly.* If there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence, the firſt Verb muſt be firſt taken, unleſs it have a Relative or Conjunction before it. 6*thly.* In imperative, interrogative and indefinite Sentences the Verb muſt be taken before its Nominative. 7*thly.* If there be a Vocative in the Sentence, or any exciting Particle, it is taken before the Nominative. 8*thly.* Conſider well what Words be ſuppreſs'd, and ſupply them. A Sentence may be ſo many ways tranſlated as the Idiom of the Language into which it is tranſlated will bear.

In Engliſh the Adjective goes always before the Subſtantive, and in Latin uſually: but if there be any other Word depending upon the Adjective, then it neceſſarily follows the Subſtantive both in Engliſh and Latin.

The Adverb *non*, *not*, goes always before the Verb in Latin, but in Engliſh always after it, or at leaſt after its Auxiliary. Prepoſitions and Adverbs depend upon Verbs or Adjectives.

Relatives and Interrogatives not only come before the Words on which they depend, but draw other Words in the Clauſe after them: And if the Nominative before the Verb be the Antecedent to the Relative, then the Relative, and its Clauſe depending upon the Nominative, muſt be taken before the Verb, as being part of the Subject of the Sentence.

Of

Of the artificial or elegant placing of Words in a Sentence.

The moſt general Rule is, That depending Words be put before the Words on which they depend, except the Caſes of Prepoſitions which always come after their Prepoſitions; but more particularly thus: The Verb is uſually put in the laſt Place, the Relative before the Antecedent, the Infinitive before the Verb on which it depends, Adverbs before their Verbs: Something is uſually put between the Subſtantive and the Adjective, as a Genitive, or a Prepoſition with its Caſe. *Cum*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and ſuch like, have ſome Words put before them. The neuter Gender of indefinite Adjectives, and of Adjectives of Quantity, and of interrogative Adjectives, with *id*, *nihil*, and ſome others, are elegantly uſed with the Genitive of their Subſtantives; as, *multum cibi*, rather tham *multus cibus*, &c. This kind of Conſtruction is often uſed when ſomething unuſual or ſtrange is ſignified. In all Compound Sentences the Contractions are elegantly uſed. The Verbs *habeo*, *mando*, *curo*, *conduco*, *loco*, and ſome others, have elegantly the Gerund Participles of their paſſive Verbs after them inſtead of the Verbs: The Conſtruction is more elegant by the Gerund Participles than by the Gerunds, when the Accuſative of the Object follows them. The Genitive goes always before the Ablatives *gratia*, *cauſa*, and *ergo*, and uſually before *copia*.

Of

Of the Points or Stops in a Sentence.

So many Verbs as are either expreſs'd or underſtood in a Sentence, ſo many Points there muſt be in it.

A *Comma* [,] is the ſhorteſt Stop, and is uſed after the antecedent Member of a compound Sentence, and between all Words that have not an immediate Dependance upon one another.

A *Colon* [:] is a longer Pauſe or Reſt than a Comma, and is uſed after a compound Sentence, where the Senſe is perfect but not finiſhed.

A full Stop [.] is the longeſt Pauſe, and is put after every compleat Sentence where the Senſe is fully finiſhed. A *Tranſition* from one Period to another may come after a full Stop, and begins the next Period with a Capital; which Period, if it be wholly independent of the former, uſually begins with a new Line, and is then called a Paragraph.

The Points exemplified.

Laus tua, non tua fraus: virtus, non copia rerum,
Scandere te fecit hoc decus eximium.

Thus converted.

Eximium decus fecit te ſcandere rerum
Copia, non virtus: fraus tua, non tua laus.

A Point of Interrogation [?] comes after a Queſtion.

A

A Point of Admiration [!] after Admiring, Lamenting, or Exclaiming; as, *ah virgo infœlix!* Virg.

There is another Point brought into uſe, called a *Semicolon* [;] uſed by ſome between oppoſite Members of any Diſtribution or Disjunction, but it does not ſeem in its Uſe to differ from a Colon.

Of the Orthography or right-writing of the Letters in a Word.

The Letters are divided into Vowels and Conſonants. A Vowel is a Letter that can be ſounded alone without a Conſonant: A Conſonant is a Letter that cannot be ſounded without a Vowel. The Vowels uſed in Engliſh and Latin are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*; all the reſt are Conſonants: of which *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *t*, are called Mutes; *l* and *r* Liquids; *x* and *z* double Conſonants; *x* is an Abbreviature of *cs* or *gs*, and *z* of *ds*. Two Vowels pronounced together in one continued Sound are called a *Dipthong* or compound Vowel; *ae*, *oe*, *au*, are uſually Dipthongs in Latin, and ſometimes *ei*, *eu*. In Engliſh there are many Dipthongs.

A Syllable is a diſtinct Sound conſiſting of one Vowel alone, or of a Vowel with one or more Conſonants joined with it.

There are ſo many Syllables in a Word as it has Vowels or Dipthongs in it, except u *after* q, *which then is accounted no Letter, as* a-qua; *and ſometimes after* g *or* ſ; *as,* lin-gua, ſua-deo.

How

How to divide a Word into Syllables.

It is an univerſal Rule that we ought to write as we ſpeak; and therefore whatever Conſonant we join with a Vowel in ſpeaking, we muſt do the ſame in writing.

If a Conſonant be between two Vowels, we uſually pronounce it with the latter Vowel; as, Wa-ter, *not* Wat-er, *becauſe we do not ſpeak ſo: but we always pronounce* x *with the former Vowel, and therefore we write it ſo; as,* max-im, *not* ma-xim.

In ſome Words we pronounce a Conſonant with the former Vowel, and therefore we muſt divide it ſo in writing; as, Ad-am, *not* A-dam, *becauſe we ſpeak it not ſo; but we muſt divide the Latin Word* A-damus, *not* Ad-amus, *becauſe it is not ſo pronounced in Latin. If the ſame Conſonant be doubled between two Vowels, the former is always pronounced with the former Vowel, and the latter with the latter Vowel; as,* Mat-ter. *If two or more different Conſonants be between two Vowels, we muſt divide them in writing as we do in ſpeaking; as,* Aſ-trea, Doc-tor, ab-domen, *but not as the Grammarians ridiculouſly teach,* A-ſtrea, Do-ctor, a-bdomen, *which leads from right Pronunciation.*

A Mute and a Liquid after it are always pronounced with the following Vowel; as, cele-brate: *but in compound Words, where the Mute belongs to the former Part, and the Liquid to the latter Part of the Compound, then each is pronounced with its own Part; as,* Ob-lation, *not* O-blation.

When a Word is to be parted at the End of a Line, a Syllable muſt not be broken, but a Hyphen [-] *muſt be put at the end of the Line to ſhew it is one Word. A* Hyphen *is uſually put between two Words, when they are uſed as if they were one Compound; as,* Counter-plea.

We uſually pronounce c *like* ſ, *and* g *like* j, *before* e, i, *or* y; *as,* Centre, gentle, Ægypt. *We uſually pronounce* ti *like* ſi, *when another Vowel follows it; as,* Condition: *but if* ſ *or* x *go before the* t, *it keeps its natural Sound; as,* Queſtion.

A Capital or great Letter is only written in the Beginning of Words, yet any Word may not indifferently begin with a Capital, but only theſe following, *viz.* 1. All proper Names, and Adjectives derived of proper Names. 2. All Names of Dignities, Arts, Trades and Offices. 3. The firſt Word of every new Period. 4. The firſt Word of every Verſe.

Of the Tone or Accent of Words.

A *Tone* or *Accent* is the pronouncing of one Syllable in a Word louder and longer than the reſt; it is called the *acute* Syllable: all the other Syllables in a Word are pronounced lower and quicker, and are called *grave* Syllables.

Some put this Mark [´] called the acute Accent, over the Vowel of the acute Syllable, which, if univerſally done, would wonderfully facilitate right Pronunciation, which does wholly depend upon the knowledg of the Accent; as, *ádverſary,* *ry*, *fáculty*, *módeſty*, not *adverſáry*, *facúlty*, *modéſty*; for we do not pronounce them ſo in Engliſh.

Though Nature has plac'd an Accent in every Word of more than one Syllable, yet it is the Cuſtom of the ſeveral Languages that determines it to this or that Syllable. The Engliſh love to accent the firſt Syllable; the French the laſt; the Latins the penult or antepenult: but this general Rule admits of many Exceptions, which Cuſtom muſt teach.

There are many Words diſtinguiſhed only by the Accent, as in this Sentence, *He that does* accént *a Syllable which bears not the* áccent, *diſcovers his Ignorance, and expoſes himſelf.*

The Grammarians Notion of three Accents is a great Miſtake; for though the Greeks have three Marks called the *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex* Accents, yet they are all three Marks of the acute Syllable, the Grave being nothing elſe but the Acute inverted on the laſt Syllable of a Word, leſt it ſhould run into the following Word. The Circumflex is a Mark of the acute Syllable, and alſo of Contraction.

Rules of Accenting in Latin.

In Diſſyllables the former is ſtill accented; as, *próbus*, *púrus*.

In Polyſyllables, if the Penult be long, it is accented; as, *impúrus*: but if the Penult be ſhort, then the Ante-penult is accented; as, *ímprobus*;

except *fa* in *facis* and *facit* in Compounds of *facio*, and *fit* in Compounds of *fio*; as, *calefácis*, *calefácit*, *ſatisfít*, not *caléfacis*, *caléfacit*, or *ſatísfit*.

The Enclitick Particles que, ve, ne, *always draw the Accent on the laſt Syllable of the Word to which they are joined*; *as*, égo egóque, hábes habéne, ílle illéve.

In Verſe if the laſt Syllable before the Enclitick be ſhort, it muſt be pronounced ſhort.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

All the Vowels are naturally ſhort, being individual Sounds; but by the Cuſtom of every Language any Vowel may be made long by the Accent, which is nothing elſe but the doubling of the ſame Vowel in one continued Breath, and ſo is a pronounced, tho not a written Dipthong.

A Dipthong is long, but *præ* before a Vowel is ſhort.

A Vowel before two Conſonants, or one double Conſonant, is long; as, *āltus*, *āxis*, *gāza*. This Rule is uſually called *Poſition*. *j* between two Vowels has the Vowel before it long; as, *mājor*, *pējor*. In Verſe one of the Conſonants may be in the End of a Word, and the other in the Beginning of the following Word, to make a Poſition; as, *āt pius*.

But when a Mute comes before a Liquid in the ſame Word, a ſhort Vowel before them is always ſhort in Proſe, but in Verſe it is common, that is, ſhort or long, as the Verſe requires; as, *volŭcris* or *volūcris*, &c. but if the Vowel before the Mute and the Liquid be long, it cannot be ſhort in Verſe; as, *delūbrum*,

brum, *ſalŭbre*. The Mute and the Liquid muſt both be in the Syllable with the Vowel following them; for if the Mute belong to the Vowel before it, then the Vowel is long by Poſition; as *āblno*.

A Vowel before a Vowel is uſually ſhort; as, *Dĕus*: but in Greek Words it is often long; as, *āer*, *elegīa*, *platēa*. The Greek Dipthong ει is in Latin ſometimes written by *i* long, and ſometimes by *e* long; as, *Thalia*, *Ænēas*. But if *i* or *e* before a Vowel be not from ει, then they are uſually pronounced ſhort in Latin; as, *īdĕa*, *Philosōphĭa*: yet many pronounce them with the Penult long, according to the Greek Accent; as, *Idēa*, *Philoſophīa*.

Perfect Tenſes and Supines of two Syllables have the former Syllable long, except *ſtĕti*, *tŭli*, *bĭbi*, *dĕdi*, *ſcĭdi*, and *fĭdi*; and the Supines, *dătum*, *rătum*, *sătum*, *lĭtum*, *ĭtum*, *quĭtum*, *cĭtum* from *cieo*, but *cītum* from *cio* is long. Perfect Tenſes in *ivi* have always *i* before *v* long, as *petīvi*, &c.

When the firſt Syllable of the perfect Tenſe is doubled, that and the ſecond are ſhort, except the ſecond Syllable in *pepēdi*, and *cecīdi* from *cædo*.

All Supines in *utum* have the Penult long, except the Compounds of *ruo*; as, *dirŭtum*. All Supines in *itum* have the Penult ſhort; as, *monui*, *monĭtum*; except *ītum* from the perfect Tenſe in *ivi*; *petivi*, *petītum*.

Derived Words keep, for the moſt part, the Quantity of their Primitives, and Compounds the Quantity of their ſimple Words.

The Quantity of the ſimple Word is kept, though the Vowel be changed ; as, *collīdo* from *lædo* ; *obēdio* from *audio*. The Prepoſitions *a*, *e*, *de*, and *di*, *ſe*, are long in Compoſition. *Re* is always ſhort, except in *rēfert* for *intereſt*. *Pro* is ſhort in Greek Words, and uſually long in Latin Words. *Ab*, *ad*, *circum*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *ſub*, *ſuper*, are ſhort.

If the former part of the compound Word end in *a*, it is long ; if in *e*, *i*, *o*, or *y*, it is uſually ſhort ; as, *trādo*, *tepĕfacio*, *omnĭpotens*, *causĭdicus*, *quandŏquidem*, &c.

In Polyſyllables the Quantity of the Penult may be known by the Accent. The laſt Syllable of every Verſe is common. The Quantities of other Syllables may be known by the Analogy of the Declenſions and Conjugations, or by the Authority of the Poets.

Of a VERSE.

A *Verſe* conſiſts of a certain Number of metrical Meaſures called *Feet*. A Foot conſiſts either of two or of three Syllables. Feet of two Syllables are four ; a *Spondee* conſiſting of two long Syllables ; *Pyrrhichius* of two ſhort ; *Trochæus* or *Choreus* of a long and a ſhort ; *Iambus* of a ſhort and a long. Feet of three Syllables are eight in Number, of which a *Dactyle* conſiſts of one long and two ſhort ; *Anapæſtus* of two ſhort and a long ; *Tribrachys* of three ſhort : the reſt are not needful here, being only to ſpeak of the more uſual ſort of Verſes, *viz.* *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Sapphic*, *Adonic* and *Iambic*.

Hexameter or *Heroic* Verſe conſiſts of ſix Feet, the four firſt are Spondees or Dactyles indifferently, the fifth Foot a Dactyle, and the ſixth a Spondee; as,

– ◡ ◡|– –|– ◡ ◡|– ◡ ◡|– ◡ ◡|– –
Vitta coercebat poſitos ſine lege capillos. Ovid.

A *Pentameter* conſiſts of five Feet; the two firſt Dactyles or Spondees indifferently, with a long Syllable or half-Foot, then two Dactyles with another Syllable or half-Foot; as,

– ◡ ◡|– ◡ ◡|–|– ◡ ◡|– ◡ ◡|–
Sæpe tibi pater eſt, ſæpe legendus avus. Ovid.

Sapphic Verſe conſiſts of five Feet; the firſt a *Trochæus*, the next a *Spondee*, the third a *Dactyle*, then two *Trochæus's*. An *Adonic* Verſe conſiſts of two Feet, a *Dactyle* and a *Spondee*, and is uſually added after every third Sapphic.

– ◡|– –|– ◡ ◡|– ◡|– ◡
Integer vitæ ſceleriſque purus
Non eget Mauri jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida ſagittis,
– ◡ ◡|– –
Fuſce, Pharetra. Hor.

Iambic Verſe conſiſts either of ſix Iambic Feet, or of four: that of ſix is called a *Trimeter Iambic*, that of four a *Dimeter*, becauſe they antiently meaſured Iambic Verſe by double Feet. Iambic Verſe ſometimes conſiſts of all Iambic Feet; as,

◡ –|◡ –|◡ –|◡ –|◡ –|◡ –
Suis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit.

And ſometimes it has a *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, *Tribrachys*, or *Anapæſtus* in the odd Places, that is, the firſt, third, *&c.* and a *Tribrachys* in the even Places, except the laſt.

If a *Trimeter Iambic* have an *Iambus* in the fiſth Place, and a *Spondee* in the ſixth, it is called a *Choliambus* or *Scazon*, much uſed by *Martial*; as,

Extemporalis factus eſt meus Rhetor.

Of Scanding Verſe.

The right Meaſure of a Verſe is known by dividing it into its ſeveral Feet; but firſt obſerve that *h* is accounted no Letter in Verſe, and therefore hinders no *Eliſion*, makes no Poſition with another Conſonant. The Figures of Scanding are *Eclipſis*, *Synalæpha*, *Synæreſis*, *Diæreſis*, and *Cæſura*. *Eclipſis* is the Eliſion or cutting off *m* with the Vowel before it in the End of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel; as,

O curas hominum, O quantum eſt in rebus inane. Perſ.

Synalæpha is the Eliſion of a Vowel or Dipthong in the End of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel; as,

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant. Virg.

but *O* and *heu* are not cut off; as,

O pater, O hominum, Divumq; æterna poteſtas. Virg.

Sometimes the Vowel or Dipthong is kept in by the Poets; as,

Poſthabita coluiſſe Samo hic illius arma. Virg.

Eclipſis *and* Synalæpha *are ſometimes made in the End of a Verſe, the following Verſe beginning with a Vowel.*

Synæreſis is the Contraction of two Vowels into one Syllable in the ſame Word; as in *cui*, *huic*, *ii*, *iidem*, *deinde*, *dehinc*, *deeſt*, &c.

Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones. Mart.

Diæreſis is when one Syllable is divided into two; as, *Siluæ* for *ſilvæ*, *evoluiſſe* for *evolviſſe*, &c.

Cæſura is when there remains a Syllable in the End of a Word after a Foot is finiſhed; and though the Syllable be ſhort, yet being a *Cæſura*, it may be uſed long: as,

Pectoribus inhians ſpirantia conſulit exta.

That is not accounted a good Verſe wherein there is no *Cæſura*; as,

Romæ mœnia terruit impiger Hannibal armis. Enn.

Of ſome Figures peculiar to the Poets.

Proſtheſis is the putting of ſomething to the Beginning of a Word; as, *gnatus* for *natus*. *Epentheſis* is a putting in the middle of a Word; as, *relligio* for *religio*. *Paragoge* is a putting to the End of a Word; as, *dicier* for *dici*. *Aphæreſis* is a taking from the Beginning of a Word; as, *conia* for *ciconia*. *Syncope* is a taking out of the middle of a Word; as, *dextra* for *dextera*: This Figure is very frequent in all the Genitives plural, except the fifth, and in the Tenſes of the perfect Root that have *vi* in the perfect Tenſe, where *v* alone is ſometimes taken out; as, *petii* for *petivi*: and ſometimes *vi* or *ve* is left out; as, *noſti* for *noviſti*; *noram* for *noveram*. *Apocope* is a taking from the End of a Word; as, *audin'* for *audiſne*: *E* is always ſyncopated in the Imperatives *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*, with their Compounds, except the Compounds of *facio*, that turn *a* into *i*, which keep *e*; as, *effice*, &c.

Metatheſis is the tranſpoſing of a Letter; as, *Evandre* for *Evander*.

Antitheſis is a putting of one Letter for another; as, *voſtris* for *veſtris*, *gerundus* for *gerendus*.

A Method of examining the Parts of Speech.

Queſtions to be asked on every Part of Speech in general, viz. What the Word ſignifies? what Part of Speech it is? and how he knows? Whether it be Simple or Compound? *If Simple*, what Compounds it has? *If Compound*, what are the compounding Parts? Whether Primitive or Derivative? *If Primitive*, what Derivatives it has? *If Derivative*, whence derived? *If it have various Significations*, which are the principal? *If the Significations be tropical*, what Trope? What Words are ſynonimous, or of the ſame Signification? What Phraſe, Proverb, or remarkable Saying relates to it?

Queſtions to be asked on the ſeveral Parts in particular.

If a Subſtantive, whether proper or common? and how he knows? Of what Gender? and how he knows? Of what Declenſion? and how he knows? and how declined? *If an Adjective*, whether comparable or incomparable? and how he knows? Of what Termination? and how declined?

If a Verb, whether active, paſſive, or neuter? and how he knows? *If active*, whether Tranſitive or Intranſitive? and how he knows? Of what Conjugation? and how he knows? Which are the Cardinal Tenſes? What Participles it has?

If a Particle, what Particle? and how he knows?

The Conſtruction of the Parts examined.

If a Subſtantive, what Caſe? *If a Nominative*, whether the Nominative of the Subject, or of the Predicate? *If of the Subject*, before what Verb it is? *If of the Predicate*, after what copulative Verb comes it? Wherein muſt the Subſtantive of the Predicate be conformed to the Subſtantive of the Subject?

If a Genitive, whether the Genitive of the Poſſeſſor, or the Genitive of the Object, or the *Subſtitute* Genitive? that is, the Genitive put for the Ablative with a Prepoſition. *If the Genitive of the Poſſeſſor*, which is the Subſtantive poſſeſſed? How to turn the Genitive of the Poſſeſſor into its poſſeſſive Adjective, with the Subſtantive poſſeſſed? *If the Genitive of the Object*, of what verbal Subſtantive or Adjective of an active Signification is it governed? *If the Subſtitute Genitive*, of what Adjective or Verb is it governed? and how to reſolve it into the Ablative with the Prepoſition? *If it be the Genitive of Partition*, which is the Partitive Adjective?

If the Dative, or Caſe of Application, which is the applied Word? *If an Accuſative*, whether the

Accuſative of the Object, or the Accuſative after a Prepoſition, or the Accuſative before the Infinitive, or the Accuſative of the Predicate after a copulative Infinitive? *If the Accuſative of the Object*, of what Verb or Participle of an active Signification is it governed? *If the Accuſative after a Prepoſition*, which is the Prepoſition? *If the Accuſative before the Infinitive*, which is the Infinitive? and what Contraction? and to reſolve it into the Nominative and the Verb. *If the Accuſative of the Predicate after a copulative Infinitive*, which is the Accuſative of the Subject before it? and whether the Accuſative of the Predicate after the Infinitive may be turn'd into the Nominative?

If the Ablative, of what Prepoſition is it governed? *If one Subſtantive immediately follow another in any Caſe*, whether it be an immediate Predicate, or governed of ſome Prepoſition ſuppreſs'd? *If it be an immediate Predicate*, how to reſolve it into the Nominative and the Verb?

If an Adjective, to what Subſtantive is it joined? and wherein muſt the Adjective be conformed to the Subſtantive?

If a Verb, of what Number and Perſon? and of what Nominative is it ſaid or predicated? and wherein muſt the Verb be conformed to the Nominative?

If an Adverb or Prepoſition, on what Verb or Adjective does it depend? *If a Conjunction*, what two Sentences does it join? *If a Word admit of various Conſtructions*, which be they? *If any Word be ſuppreſs'd*, *Preſs'd*, to ſupply it. *If the Sentence be active*, to turn it into a paſſive; *if paſſive*, to turn it into an active. *If contracted*, to dilate or reſolve it: *If dilated*, to contract it.

A Catalogue of Verbs that uſually have the Dative after them.

AUſculto, antecello, aſſurgo, adhæreo, adſto, aſpiro, acquieſco, aſſentior, adſtipulor, adulor, auxilior, ancillor, adverſor, aſſentor, æmulor, accidit; benedico, benecupio, blandior, benevertit; commodo, conſulo, contradico, convicior, congredior, contingit, competit, conducit, conſtat; detraho, diffido, diſpliceo, dominor, dolet; excido, elabor; faveo, fido, famulor; gratulor, gratificor, grator; hæreo; indulgeo, inſulto, inſervio, imminet, impendet, ignoſco, incumbo, incommodo, intercedo, inquam, invigilo, impono (*pro* decipio,) invideo, immoror, inſidior, innaſcor, internaſcor, indignor; lubet, libet, licet, liquet, lenocinor; miniſtro, maledico, medeor, medicor, moderor, morigeror; noceo, nubo; obſto, obſtrepo, obedio, obtempero, officio, occurro, opitulor, obſequor, obluctor, obnitor, operor, obverſor, obvenit, obtingit; parco, placeo, præſideo, prævaleo, præniteo, proſpicio, proficio, propinquo, patrocinor, palpor, præſtat; reclamo, repugno, reſiſto, reſpondeo, refragor, reluctor, renitor; ſubvenio, ſuccurro, ſtudeo, ſervio, ſuccenſeo, ſuperſedeo, ſto, ſueſco, ſycophantor, ſuborior, ſtomachor, ſuffragor, ſuppetit, ſuperat *for* ſuppetit; tempero *for* moderor; vaco, uſuvenit; *and all the Compounds*

pounds of ſacio, *that retain* a; *as,* ſatisfacio, benefacio, *&c. and all the Compounds of* ſum; *as,* adſum, obſum, præſum, *&c.*

Anteeo, antecello, anteſto, anteverto, attendo, illudo, præcurro, præeo, præſto, *have a Dative or Accuſative, but oftner the Dative.*

Deſpero præcedo, antevenio, deficio, allatro, *have the Accuſative oftner than the Dative.*

Verbs that have the Dative with the Accuſative.

Adfero, admoveo, adjicio, adjungo, addo, addico, applico, admiſceo, adjudico, appono, adæquo, æquiparo, abripio, aufero, abſtraho, adimo, avello, antefero, antehabeo, antepono, aſſentior, admetior; copulo, colloco, coagmento, concedo, commodo, comparo, coæquo, confero, compono, committo, credo, commendo, confiteor; dico, declaro, do, dedo, domo; explico, expono, exæquo, eripio; fateor, fœneror, furor; gratulor; judico, infero, infigo, jungo, impertior, imprecor, injungo, importo, injicio, indo, ingero, incutio, inſero, inuro; largior; miniſtro, miſceo, minor, minitor; narro, necto; oſtendo, oppono, offundo, offero; promitto, poſtpono, poſthabeo, poſtfero, præfero, præopto, polliceor, præcludo, præcipio, præſcribo, præfinio, præparo; reddo, refero, reſtituo, rependo, repono; ſignifico, ſpondeo, ſuppedito, ſurripio, ſubduco, ſubſcribo, ſubjungo, ſuppono, ſuggero; trado, tollo; voveo. Interdico *has the Dative with the Accuſative, or the Ablative*; *as,* interdico tibi domum meam, *or* domo mea. Adſpergo, dono,

no, impertio, intercludo, induo, exuo, *have the Dative with the Accuſative, or the Accuſative with the Ablative*; *as*, aſpergo tibi labem, *or* aſpergo te labe.

As there are many Verbs that admit of a different Conſtruction in the ſame Signification, ſo there are ſeveral Verbs that have a different Conſtruction according to their different Significations; *as*, æmulor tibi, *I envy thee*; æmulor te, *I imitate thee*: auſculto tibi, *I obey thee*; auſculto te, *I hear thee*: conſulo tibi, *I give thee Counſel*, or *I provide for thee*; conſulo te, *I aſk thee Counſel*: metuo tibi, *I am afraid for thee*; metuo te, *I am afraid of thee*; *ſo* timeo, formido. Solvo tibi, *I pay thee*; ſolvo te, *I looſe thee*: Studeo huic, *I ſtudy this*; ſtudeo hoc, *I deſire this*: Caveo tibi, *I take heed to thee (as a Friend)*; caveo te, *I take heed*, or *I am aware of thee (as an Enemy)*: Accedo tibi, *I agree to thee*; accedo te, *I go to thee*: Contingit mihi, *it happens to me*; contingit me, *it touches me*: Deficit mihi, *it is wanting to me*; deficit me, *it fails me*, or *leaves me*: Fœnero *or* fœneror tibi, *I lend thee upon Uſe*; fœnero abs te, *I borrow of thee upon Uſe*: Refero aliquid tibi, *I bring again or relate a thing to thee*; refero ad te, *I refer it to thee to be decided*.

FINIS.

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